



# Hats Must Go!

## THE MODEL

A Large, Fine Line of \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 Stiff Hats to be Closed Out at

**\$1.25. \$1.25.**

Campaign Hats only One Dollar. Our Seventy-Five Cent Stiff Hat sold by other dealers for 1.25. We lead the trade in LOW PRICES!

**F. A. HAYS.**

## MONEY LOANED!

In anysum, for any time. Must see the borrower in person. No delay. Money furnished at once at the very lowest rates.

**G. E. BLAKE,**  
Insurance and Loan Agt.  
37-ly Greencastle, Ind.

Notice to Advertisers  
We again remind you of the necessity of handing in your "ads." or "changes" not later than Wednesday noon, to insure their insertion.

Now is the time to subscribe for the BANNER.

All the rooms in the Ladies Dormitory have been engaged.

Only \$3 for the round trip to Cincinnati, Sept. 15 and 16. Good to return including Sept. 22, via the Vandalia line.

Sullivan Democrat: Miss Florence Hays, who has been studying medicine in the office of Dr. Sam Weir, returned her home in Greencastle Saturday.

John Doty goes his competitor one and produces a cabbage that weighs twelve and one-half pounds. J. H. Torr, of the Junction, says it has been one that he believes will weigh twenty pounds.

Prof. A. N. Cunningham, of De Pauw university, and Miss Nellie Piercy, of Martinsville, were married at the bride's home near that place yesterday noon. Miss Piercy was one of the most popular young ladies in Morgan county, and Mr. Cunningham is a gentleman of great promise.—Indianapolis News, Sept. 6.

Great Tariff Orator.

John Jarrett, of Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association will speak at Greencastle, Tuesday night Sept. 18. Give him a big audience. He is a great tariff and labor speaker.

COUNCIL MATTERS.

The claim ordinance was read and adopted.

The annual report of the treasurer of the city school board was presented and referred.

City Attorney Daggy reported that a motion before the board of county commissioners to dismiss the petition of the common council for the annexation of certain territory had been sustained, and thereupon the council ordered that an appeal be taken to the circuit court.

A motion passed to investigate and report on the extension and improvement of Indiana street to the north city limit.

The committee reported favorably on the advisability of boring for gas, water, etc. The report was adopted.

The following resolution was passed: Whereas, it is reported that the L. N. A. & C. Railroad company are considering the advisability of removing their work shops from their present location, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter and if said reports are true, ascertain what steps are necessary to induce said company to locate the shops in this city and report to the council. Blake, Howe and Hays, were appointed.

### FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVE.

The Republicans Nominate Mr. John Kennedy, a Clay County Miner.

The Republican convention for the nomination of a candidate for joint representative for the district composed of Montgomery, Putnam and Clay, met at the court house in this city at 10:30 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, Sept. 8. All three counties were properly represented, and much interest was shown in the selection of the most available man.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. H. Osborne, of Montgomery. Mr. J. C. Gifford, chairman of the Clay county Republican committee, was chosen chairman, and A. A. Smith of the Times was selected as secretary. The official call for the convention was read, and all the counties responded to the roll call. When nominations were called for, Mr. J. H. Paine, of Clay, in brief but highly eulogistic remarks, named Mr. John Kennedy, of Asherville, Clay county, a miner. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Dennis Shea, of Putnam. Montgomery presented no candidate. When Putnam was called, Mr. Levi Woodrum, of Madison township, named Mr. John R. Miller, of Greencastle; M. A. O. Lockridge named Captain J. M. Brown, of Hamricks, and the name of Messer B. Welch, of Warren, was also presented to the convention. Each county was permitted to cast such vote as had been apportioned to it for delegate purposes, viz: Clay 15, Montgomery 19, Putnam 12; total number of votes 46, of which 24 were necessary to a choice. Upon call of roll the first ballot resulted as follows: Kennedy, 34-6-11; Miller, 7-5-11; Brown, 2; Welsh, 2. On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Messrs. Miller and Welsh, the nomination of Mr. Kennedy was made unanimous. Mr. Kennedy was not present at the convention.

Mr. Jacob Herr, the Republican candidate for prosecutor was present and responded to calls with a few remarks, after which the convention adjourned.

### A Tennessee Republican.

John W. Ragan, of Fillmore, is in receipt of a letter from a relative at Byrdstown, Tennessee, from which we glean the following:

BYRDSTOWN, Tenn., Aug. 25, '88

Mr. John W. Ragan, Fillmore, Ind.:

DEAR COMRADE—Yours just received and in answer I will give you briefly the history of the Ragan family in this section. My grandfather, Wm. Ragan, and his brother Peter Ragan came from North Carolina to this state about 50 or 60 years ago their father's name was Joel or Peter I do not know which and my father's name is Charles Ragan and his oldest brother was Jesse Ragan (he was major in the Mexican war) Our people were from Ash county, North Carolina. There is a great many of us here. (My name is William Henry Ragan. I belonged to company "G," Ninth Tennessee cavalry. I had three other brothers with me in the same company and regiment, James D. Jesse F. and George W. We also have several cousins down here who belonged to the federal service and I am sorry to add that one family of our kinsmen belonged to the other side of the great issue. Now dear comrade if we are of no blood kin I do really feel that we are united in F. C. & L. My heart's best wishes goes out to all the defenders of our dear old flag. Comrade, it really meant something to be loyal in Tenn. We had to hide in the mountains till we could get the chance to run the rebel blockades and slip through the woods in the dark and make our way to the union lines, leaving our parents and sisters to the savage and inhuman mercies and insults of the traitors, our section being mountainous it was the resort of guerrillas and a reign of terror and misery and complete destruction was the common result. Oh! you have no conceivable idea. We are doing the best we can down here. The rebel soldiers and the federal soldiers are all friendly now. We often sit and talk over the war with perfect good feeling. Our section is what is known as east Tennessee and it is and always was loyal to the old flag. What regiment did you belong to? Our regiment (the 11th Tennessee cavalry afterwards consolidated to the 9th Tennessee cavalry) was in battle in Lee county, Va., February 22, 1864, and was all captured after several hours hard fighting except about 150 men who together with company "A" 91st Ind. Inf., cut through the rebel lines the third time and made our escape. The regiment was taken to rebel prison and a great many members returned no more, hence our consolidation with the 6th cavalry. I am now going to take the liberty to tell you that I am a true Republican. We have a Republican majority in this section and are for Harrison and Morton, we have a G. A. R. Post here, I am the adjutant. Our post is U. S. Grant No. 64, department of Tennessee and Georgia. I am a pension attorney. I have two brothers and four cousins now drawing pensions and if Harrison is elected I think all the boys will get there. But perhaps I am saying too much unless I knew your politics. Although Grover the first has vetoed the boys with something of a relish, it is our time to veto him and we are in him solid down here hoping you old comrades will stand with us as company "A" 61st did in battle February 22, 1864. Oh! I know you will. I remain, Truly yours in F. C. & L., W. H. RAGAN.

### BORN.

McWHIRTER—Aug. 28 1888, to Prof. F. T. McWhirter and wife, a daughter.

COLLINS—Sept. 8, to Arthur Collins and wife, of this city, a son.

### DIED.

AKER—Sept. 3 1888, near Reelsville, John Aker, aged 63 years and nine days.

COOK—Sept. 11, 1888, at the residence of her mother in this city, of consumption, Anna Cook, aged about 26 years.

### THE COUNTY OVER.

#### NEWS GATHERED FROM VARIOUS POINTS BY

Our Numerous Correspondents—Items of Interest to Our Suburban Readers.

#### Maple Grove.

Mr. Dave Price, of Indianapolis, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Nannie Nevins, of Parke county is visiting relatives here.

Charley Brown will attend medical lectures in Chicago this winter.

Miss Rose Williams will teach our school.

#### Brick Chapel.

Very dry and dusty.

Farmers are sowing wheat.

Mrs. Mattie Rhodes, of Paris, Ill., and Miss Rosa Heath, of Marshall, Ill., have been visiting Miss Alma Forcum who has been sick.

The Republicans are alive in this section. Hurrah for Harrison and Hovey.

R. Harbison has returned with his engine and will be ready for sawing next week.

Mr. Sam Johnson and wife go to Florida and will make that state their future home. Charley Johnson will reside at the old homestead.

George Gardner and Will Oliver with their lady friends picniced at Fern Sunday.

Miss Joanna Talbott of Nebraska, is visiting relatives and friends.

School commenced last Monday with Miss Keough as teacher.

#### Fillmore.

M. H. Reilly went to Indianapolis last week.

Charley Evans, Mrs. Amy Nicholson and Belle Ragan attended the North Salem fair last week.

J. S. Ragan of Hartland, Kan., passed through on Sunday with the G. A. R. excursion to Columbus, O.

The Democratic rally on Saturday wound up here in a drunk, there being several at church that were full of bad whisky.

J. J. Siddons is an outspoken free trader.

School began in Miss Welch's room on Monday.

#### Bainbridge.

Mrs. Lena L. Jones, wife of Oscar L. Jones, died Sept. 5, of typhoid fever. Mrs. Jones was a faithful, loving wife, mother and daughter, an earnest, consistent member of the M. E. Church and a firm, true friend, one who was liked and respected by all, making friends wherever she went. She leaves one child, a little daughter, about 14 months old. All sympathize deeply with her husband and mother and friends in their great loss. She was buried on Thursday at Palestine church. Rev. Cullen conducted the funeral services at the M. E. Church in Bainbridge.

A large crowd went to hear Mr. E. T. Lane Friday night. The speech was good in every respect, one of those good, earnest, truthful talks Mr. Lane knows so well how to deliver. The Carpentersville Republican glee club came in their handsomely decorated wagon and a goodly number from other places. Both the music by the glee club and band was excellent.

A good many expect to attend the Crawfordsville fair this week.

William Merrick will run a line of hacks from here to Crawfordsville during the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Mead of Scranton, Miss., formerly of Bainbridge, are visiting in Hanover, and will visit in Bainbridge, Indianapolis and other places before their return south.

Charles May has moved to Morton.

#### Russellville.

The colored gentlemen here are up to tricks as they proved themselves last Saturday, to the discomfiture of the Democrats, who thought that they had a big bait, and threw it out. Colored man said all right and pretended to nibble, but after making Democrats feel good, thinking they had arrangements made to be driven to Matson's show in a big wagon by colored men. The colored men found better employment Saturday and could not be found when wanted. The maledictions came forth thick and heavy on all colored men for their treachery.

Mr. Fisher and wife were visiting at Samuel Hodshire's last week, when on Saturday evening their only child was taken sick with cholera infantum and died Monday morning.

Chaplain Lozier gave us some extra

campaign music, while his speech has left a good impression, and as he is a true Prohibitionist, not merely for the name but what there is in it, his words should have great weight and force.

Mrs. Maria Leming of Stocknel died here last Friday morning at Dr. J. J. Stallard's. Dr. and Mrs. Stallard took her remains to New Albany for interment.

Our club is getting in earnest and will raise a pole and place a flag on it Saturday the 22d. The pole will be 300 feet high.

Rev. Shell has gone to conference.

Jacob McGaughey has moved on to Daniel Evans' farm.

Frank Gill will move his saw mill to Morton.

#### Belle Union.

Albert Lockridge and Capt. Gelwick addressed the Harrison club Monday night.

A number of our citizens will attend the reunion at Clayton, Thursday.

A considerable acreage of wheat is being sown this fall.

Hurrah for Maine!

Henry Hill, of Kansas, is visiting among relatives. He says if we do as well as they, our noble Ben will get there just the same.

#### Hamrick.

Our school begins the 24th.

The boys raised a seventy-five foot pole for L. Stoner last Saturday, while he was absent at the Democratic rally.

Ed. Goggin had a narrow escape from being killed by a vicious steer last week.

Harvey Wright was up before Squire Gorton, and fined fifteen dollars for having in his possession a revolver he had found.

Commencing Saturday Sept. 15, the Bee Line will run a series of excursions into St. Louis, using regular trains of Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday of each week. Fare from Greencastle, \$3.75. Limit, three days from date of sale. This low rate should enable all to visit the great St. Louis exposition. The veiled prophet parade and St. Louis fair. Half fare to Indiana state fair. Half fare excursions to western states Sept. 25, Oct. 9 and 23.

#### PRESS COMMENT.

The Republican party of this state "is uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection." It has no sympathy or part or lot with the theory of free trade. It believes that taxes should be so levied as to encourage and protect our own industries. In that sense it favors protection for protection's sake.—St Paul Pioneer Press.

The Sentinel continues to reiterate its statement concerning the unconstitutionality of local option. Will it please state how it is that townships can vote aid to railroads, etc? This is certainly a question of local option as much as a vote on prohibition or sale of liquor in a township.—Peru Republican.

Why is it that the Democrats are patting the Prohibitionists on the back and encouraging them to "go in"? Is it because the Democrats have sympathy with Prohibition and Temperance? The question answers itself. It is because they think that more than nine-tenths of any vote the Prohibitionists may cast will be from the Republican ranks, and will increase their own chances just that much.—Lafayette Call.

A local Democratic politician who heard Governor Gray's speech and learned for the first time that he was being taxed to death by the tariff on foreign goods, says he is in favor of trying free trade anyhow and then if it don't work we can come back to protection. This is about as reasonable as the man who wanted to settle a dispute about the effect of "Rough on Rats" on the human system. He took a dose himself and settled it quickly, if not satisfactorily. Every man sixty years old can remember the results of free trade, or its concomitant, as recommended in Mr. Cleveland's message at the opening of the present Congress.

Not the least significant feature of the Vermont election is the heavy gains which the Republicans have made in the larger industrial centers like Rutland, Burlington, Bennington, Brattleboro and Montpelier. Many of the wage-earners in these places doubtless voted the Republican ticket for the first time. Democratic free trade did it.—Boston Journal.

That staunch Democratic and free-trade organ, the Boston Globe, indirectly admits that the Republican gains in Vermont are not surprising, because "Vermont is the only one of the New England States which is to any important extent engaged in wool-growing, and the farmers there do not like the Mills bill because it will reduce the price of wool." There are a great many wool-growers in states outside of New England; and has the Globe reason to believe that farmers in any section of the country like the Mills bill?—Indianapolis Journal.

### BOOK NOTICES.

Hovey and Chase—Lives of Hovey and Chase, by Chas. M. Walker, of the Indianapolis Journal, author of the "Life of O. P. Morton." Union Book company, publishers, 59 Vance block, Indianapolis. A carefully prepared sketch of the life of General Alvin P. Hovey, lawyer, judge, soldier, diplomat and statesman; and Ira J. Chase, soldier, preacher, orator, past commander G. A. R., department of Indiana. Illustrated. This is a book that every old soldier and every Republican in Indiana should have. 200 pages, price 50 cents. Agents wanted.

"Uncle Sam—An Open Letter to James G. Blaine," written by J. M. Aguire, issued by G. W. Dillingham, New York, is an admirable political document and is written in captivating style. It is a magnificent tribute to the Plumed Knight, and beside its arguments in favor of Republican principles is an entertaining history of the international relations between the United States and the South American Republic.

#### The Campaign Text Book.

The national committee definitely announce the publication within the next few days of the Republican campaign text book. This work is the only official publication of the committee, and has been in preparation for a number of weeks by Mr. George Francis Dawson, who has compiled the most valuable work of this class from the Republican point of view that has ever been issued. It is anticipated that the chapter on pensions will make very effective and striking literature. The tariff is treated in full, and the speeches of the leaders of the Republican party, together with important additional matter, are given complete. In short the book embodies the expression of the numerous leaders of the Republican party on every question that will be made an issue during this campaign. This work, departing from the custom hitherto in vogue, will be sold to the public, through the publishers of the work, the Brentanos of New York, who will make the book accessible to the buying public through the thousands of book stores, stands and railroad trains through the country. The Brentanos have arranged for an edition of 200,000 copies, and the interest attaching to the work and the eagerness of the public to get it, is best tested by the enormous advance orders for the work. It is very likely that the sale will be such as to cause successive editions of the book to be printed. The work will sell for fifty cents, and applications for the book or the sale thereof should be made at once to the publishers.

#### Mr. Thurman and Low Wages.

Judge King, in speaking of Mr. Thurman's speech, said: "If Mr. Thurman had cared to know and tell the truth about the compensation for colored labor, he could have learned from the census reports of 1880 that the average wages of adult male labor in Ohio were more than \$400 a year, and that the average wages of adult male labor in South Carolina, where Mr. Thurman's colored friends live and do the work, and where Mr. Thurman's white friends manage the politics are less than \$150 a year; all would seem to indicate that Mr. Thurman's party had not been very successful in elevating wages or caring for the 'dear colored people' for whom Mr. Thurman seems to have conceived a sudden warmth of affection quite touching, not to say beautiful, to behold.—Youngstown Telegram.

For the next thirty days Lyon and Glenn will make you finely finished and highly burnished cabinet photographs at \$4.00 per dozen. We guarantee the best of work. No. 9 and 11 East Washington Street, over the When Clothing Store. 4t

#### The Time For

## Dull \* Trade

Is past. We have opened new goods in all departments and are ready for business. Our principles are well known — ONE PRICE. GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, and upon such a platform, the prices must be low. We call special attention to a fine line of new fall styles of

## Dress Calicoes

Just received. They are quite handsome and, owing to pressure of hard times, they will be considered very stylish for dress occasions.

## ALLEN BROTHERS

Dry Goods and Carpets.



## FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

### Harrison and the Chinese.

There could be no better evidence of the invulnerability of General Harrison's public character and record than the studied effort to misrepresent his position on the Chinese question. In the first place there is no Chinese question. There was such a question in California several years ago, but it has been settled by treaty stipulation, and is no longer a live issue. It is nothing but a reminiscence, even in the section of country where it was once a vital issue. However, as a matter of history, it may be worth while to say that General Harrison's record on the Chinese question, when it was a question, is in perfect harmony with his whole record as a friend of American labor and American workingmen. The attempt to distort and misrepresent his attitude on this question at this late day only proves how hard pressed his political enemies are for campaign material.

In his votes on the Chinese question Senator Harrison was actuated, first, by a desire to exclude pauper immigration and contract cheap labor, and, secondly, by a determination not to violate existing treaty obligations, or to establish a precedent which might be used to prevent honest and voluntary immigration from abroad. Every vote cast by him is in harmony with this position, as the record shows. As he said in supporting the bill to prohibit the importation of foreign contract labor: "The evil sought to be guarded against is that men living in foreign countries where the rate of wages and the condition of labor is so different from what it is in this country, shall not there, under the strain there is upon them, make a contract which, of course, is governed by rates of wages there that put them in the power of the person furnishing the money when they come to this country, and have a tendency to import the rates of foreign labor and establish them here." This is the key to Senator Harrison's record on the Chinese question, viz.: How to exclude Chinese coolie and pauper labor without establishing a precedent that might be used to exclude honest, voluntary, unassisted immigration from other countries.

The first Chinese exclusion bill was introduced by Senator Miller, of California, at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress. It was referred to the Senate committee on foreign relations, and reported back with amendments. Pending consideration of the bill Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment as follows:

"That this bill shall not apply to any skilled laborer who shall establish that he comes to this country without any contract by which his labor is the property of any person other than himself."

This amendment was simply a declaration in favor of the admission of honest, unassisted immigrants from abroad, and Senator Harrison, to his credit be it said, voted for it. [Congressional Record, Vol. 13, Part 1, page 1,716.] Another amendment was offered, as follows:

"Provided further, that any laborer who shall receive a certificate from the United States consul at the port where he shall embark that he is an artisan coming to this country at his own expense and of his own free will, and has established such fact to the satisfaction of such consul, shall not be affected by this bill."

This amendment, like the other, was intended to keep the door open for honest, voluntary immigrants, and Senator Harrison voted for it. [Congressional Record, Vol. 13, Part 1, page 1,717.] In harmony with these votes Senator Harrison voted in favor of every amendment calculated to protect existing treaty obligations and independent foreign immigration. On the passage of the bill he is not recorded as voting, being absent from the Senate. The bill was vetoed by President Arthur, and, together with all the Republican Senators—Allison, Hawley, Sherman, Ingalls, Windom and others—he voted to sustain the veto, the vote resulting ayes 29, nays 21, only Miller, of New York, in addition to the Pacific coast Senators, voting for the bill. [Congressional Record, Vol. 13, Part 1, page 2,617.]

What is known as the Page bill, reported from the House, was passed in the Senate on April 10, 1882, by a vote of 32 to 15. Mr. Harrison voted in the negative, together with Allison, Hoar, Ingalls, Hawley, Sherman and others, he, with his Republican colleagues, having again attempted to secure proper amendments to the measure. Only Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Miller, of New York, beside the Pacific coast Senators, voted for the Page bill.

On May 3, 1884, a supplementary bill was passed in the House, and on 3d of July, 1885, in the Senate. For this bill, in the Senate, the vote was ayes 43, nays 12. For this bill Senators with whom Senator Harrison had been acting voted. He would have voted for it had he been present in the Senate, but he was absent, and is not recorded as voting. Of the Republican Senators prominently mentioned for the presidency, only Hawley voted in the negative, as did Mr. Edmunds, and the New England Senators generally.

At the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, Mr. Fair, of Nevada, introduced a bill in the Senate [S. 1919] which was referred to the committee on foreign relations. Senator Harrison was appointed a member of that committee on the 5th of April, 1886. [See Congressional Record Forty-ninth Congress, first session, page 3106.] This bill was favorably reported by that committee to the Senate, unanimously, April 29, 1886, by Mr. Sherman, the chairman of the committee. On page 4958 of the Record, Mr. Sherman states that the committee was unanimous in the report, and explains the provisions of the bill. The bill was somewhat discussed May 26, 1886, and the amendments reported from the committee were agreed to. [See Record, page 4959, et seq.] The bill passed the Senate, without division, June 1, 1886. See Record, Forty-ninth Congress, pages 5109, 5110.

Not to extend the citations the Congressional Record shows that at every stage of the discussion and on all of the different measures that came before the Senate, Senator Harrison, while favoring the exclusion of the Chinese coolie and cheap contract labor, voted against ignoring treaty obligations then in force, and also against excluding honest voluntary foreign immigrants who might seek our shores. Of the bill finally passed by the Senate and reported from the committee unanimously Senator Harrison concurring in it, voting for it, both in committee and on its passage. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, one of the strongest anti-Chinese Senators, said: "I have no kind of doubt that it is as strong

a bill as could be drawn and at the same time have kept within the provisions of our treaty." And Senator Fair, of Nevada, said: "It is one of the best bills ever reported by any committee on the subject."

Enough of the record has been cited to show that General Harrison's position on the Chinese question, when it was a live question, was thoroughly honorable to himself and consistent with Republican principles. The objection to his record on this question does not come from the section of country where it was once considered vital. The California delegation at Chicago made a bold break for General Harrison, and the other Pacific coast States which contributed to his nomination did not do so until they had satisfied themselves that his record on this question would be perfectly satisfactory to the people of the section who might be supposed to have most interest in it. The attempt to revive the Chinese question in this part of the country is as absurd as it would be to make an issue of the alien and sedition law or the embargo act of 1815. Especially does it come with poor grace from the advocates of free trade. The impression they seek to create is that General Harrison is not sound on the American labor question, yet every one of these papers is in favor of opening our doors to the pauper labor of Europe by free trade. Even if it were true, as they falsely assert, that General Harrison was against restricting the hordes of Chinese immigration, his offense against American labor would be trivial compared with the advocacy of Grover Cleveland's free trade policy that would bring American workingmen in direct and ruinous competition with the millions of underpaid laborers of Europe. It does not become the advocates of free trade to assume to champion the cause of American labor by misrepresenting General Harrison's position on the Chinese question.

### After Two Months.

General Harrison in every respect is a stronger candidate to-day than he was when nominated two months ago. His record as a gallant soldier in the field, a distinguished leader of the Indiana bar, and a sagacious legislator with an honorable and useful career in the United States Senate is without flaw, crease or wrinkle. The Democratic press has had leisure to scrutinize his speeches and public acts, and to ascertain whether he had ever done or said anything which could be used against him in a Presidential canvass. Feeble attempts to convict him of inconsistency in his record on the Chinese question, of hostility to the interests of workingmen during the labor riots of 1877, and of contemptuous disregard of the principles of Civil Service reform have been abandoned as soon as made. Defamation has recoiled at once upon the defamers, and only served to prove that General Harrison's reputation is invulnerable. Eight weeks have passed, and our friends the enemy have nothing to say against him. They can only repeat the silly thing with which they greeted his nomination that he is the grandson of his grandfather, as if it were anything against him that an earlier Harrison should have won the battle of Tippecanoe and the tariff canvass of 1840, or that a still earlier Harrison should have signed the Declaration of Independence.

The Republican leader is not only a strong candidate from his unblemished reputation and honorable career as a soldier and statesman, but he is also a man of intellectual resources and sagacious judgment. Since his nomination he has made as many as eighty speeches in Indianapolis in answer to congratulatory addresses, and he has invariably left a favorable impression upon the delegations who have listened to him and upon the larger audience in the country which has attentively followed his words. General Harrison does not commit his speeches to memory and repeat them after the President's mechanical fashion. He is an effective extemporaneous speaker, with a good command of language, and the rare talent of striking at the core of every question which he discusses. No mediocre politician banking on the name and fame of distinguished ancestors could have delivered the series of wise, sententious and even brilliant speeches which have been heard in Indianapolis. He has not dealt in safe commonplace and glittering generality, but has discussed with intelligence, courage and dignity the living questions of the day; and he has made no mistakes, although speaking under most arduous and trying circumstances twice or even three times in twenty minutes.

General Harrison's demeanor since his nomination has tended to increase his popularity and voters. This "hangry" pattern, as he has been described by our friends the enemy, has shown himself to be a man of the people. Audiences of workingmen have retired from his presence impressed with the conviction that he is in sympathy with them and glad to take every man by the hand. With simple dignity and unaffected courtesy he has received all the delegations which have visited him, and modestly disclaiming conspicuous merits of his own, has directed the attention of the country to the grave questions of economic policy and National interest with which it is now confronted. This is a leader who daily attracts support by his wise words and dignity of manner, and who is growing steadily in favor with thoughtful men of all parties.

India would be a good country for a Democrat to go to. It has free trade, and a nice, juicy, succulent leg of mutton can be bought for 15 cents, when it costs 15 a pound in the protected United States. But meat is not the only cheap thing in India; laborers can be had in any number at 5 cents a day. The Hindoo workman has to toil three days for enough money to buy the mutton.—Los Angeles Tribune.

### The Reduction of the Mills Bill.

The Democratic press and the pseudo-Republican journals which preach free trade, but pretend to support Harrison and Morton, are parading with great show of exact information the claim that, while the average per cent of the present tariff is 47.10, the average under the Mills bill would be only 42.78. This is the statement originally made by the Committee on Ways and Means, and published officially as a foot-note at the end of the tables, showing the estimated effect on the revenues of the proposed legislation. It was prepared by the clerk of the committee, and, notwithstanding the outrageous falseness of the claim in its intention has been repeatedly exposed, the organs and speakers of

the Democracy keep on circulating the statistical lie, for such, in purpose and effect, it surely is.

The falseness of this representation lies in the fact that it leaves out of the calculation the proposed additional free list, a very important factor in the case. It is very likely true that if no account were taken of that list the showing for goods dutiable under both the law and the bill would make the showing he has claimed. But that would be another case of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The proposed additions to the free list yielded last year a revenue of \$19,773,599, or, in round numbers, \$20,000,000. The additions to the free list cover no less than 142 different kinds of imports, including a great many farm products besides wool, such as potatoes, beans, peas, flax, etc. The total reduction in the revenue for the year would be, it is estimated, \$49,486,240, two-fifths of it being by the free list extension. In other words, the total revenue would be reduced from \$179,363,722 to \$116,313,548. This reduction, based on all the articles, free listed and reduced, amounts to about 23 per cent instead of about 5 per cent, as claimed.

It is impossible to excuse this trick on the plea of stupidity. When the clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means made the statement, "average rate of all dutiable goods under present law, 47.10; under proposed bill, 42.78," he knew just what he was about. He intended to convey the impression that, after all the Republican hue and cry over the free-trade character of the Mills bill, the actual average reduction was only 5.32 per cent, and that is the way Mr. Mills himself represented it in his Chicago speech. Not one of them all has failed to put that meaning into the language used, albeit, on close examination, it does not exactly say so. The New York Post the Chicago Tribune, and all that class of newspapers are trying to deceive the people by resort to this sort of underhanded trickery. At this time there are a good many Republicans who do not understand the facts in the case, but they will long before the campaign closes.

### Comparative Wages.

FIGURES COMPILED FROM LATEST RETURNS MADE BY LONDON BOARD OF TRADE. New York Press.

|                             | England.                   | United States |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Bookbinders.....            | \$6.00 \$15.00 to \$18.00  |               |
| Brushmakers.....            | 6.00 15.00 to 20.00        |               |
| Boiler-makers.....          | 7.75 16.00                 |               |
| Bricklayers.....            | 3.54 11.86                 |               |
| Bricklayers.....            | 8.00 21.00                 |               |
| Blacksmiths.....            | 6.00 13.00                 |               |
| Butchers.....               | 6.00 12.00                 |               |
| Bakers.....                 | 6.25 12.75                 |               |
| Bar furnace keepers.....    | 10.00 18.00                |               |
| Bar furnace fillers.....    | 7.50 14.00                 |               |
| Bolt-makers.....            | 6.00 12.00                 |               |
| Bolt cutters.....           | 3.00 10.00                 |               |
| Cool miner.....             | 3.88 13.00                 |               |
| Cotton-hand hands.....      | 2.75 10.00                 |               |
| Carpenters.....             | 7.50 15.00                 |               |
| Coopers.....                | 6.00 13.25                 |               |
| Carrage-makers.....         | 6.75 13.00 to 25.00        |               |
| Cutlery.....                | 6.00 12.00 to 20.00        |               |
| Chemicals.....              | \$5.00 6.00 13.00 to 16.00 |               |
| Clock-makers.....           | 7.00 18.00                 |               |
| Cabinet-makers.....         | 7.00 18.00                 |               |
| Farm hands.....             | 3.00 6.50 to 9.00          |               |
| Glassblowers.....           | 6.00 25.00 to 30.00        |               |
| Glass (partly skilled)..... | 6.00 12.00 to 15.00        |               |
| Glass (unskilled).....      | 2.00 7.00 to 10.00         |               |
| Glaziers.....               | 2.00 6.00 to 9.00          |               |
| Glove-makers (men).....     | 4.50 10.00 to 30.00        |               |
| Hatters.....                | 6.00 12.00 to 24.00        |               |
| Heaters, steam.....         | 10.00 12.00 to 20.00       |               |
| Iron ore miners.....        | 1.50 12.00                 |               |
| Iron moulders.....          | 7.50 15.00                 |               |
| Iron pen, finished.....     | 2.00 5.31 to 8.71          |               |
| Iron pen, unfinished.....   | 1.50 15.00 to 20.00        |               |
| Laborers.....               | 4.10 8.00                  |               |
| Longshoremen.....           | 8.00 15.00                 |               |
| Linen thread, men.....      | 5.00 7.50                  |               |
| Linen thread, women.....    | 2.75 10.00                 |               |
| Machinists.....             | 8.50 18.00                 |               |
| Masons.....                 | 8.00 21.00                 |               |
| Printers, 1,000 ems.....    | 6.00 20.00                 |               |
| Printers, week hands.....   | 6.00 13.49                 |               |
| Pattern-makers.....         | 7.50 18.00                 |               |
| Painters.....               | 7.50 15.00                 |               |
| Plumbers.....               | 8.00 18.00                 |               |
| Poasters.....               | 7.50 21.00                 |               |
| Potters.....                | 8.67 18.00                 |               |
| Polishers.....              | 7.00 18.00                 |               |
| Pattern-makers.....         | 5.20 12.00 to 24.00        |               |
| Puddlers, per week.....     | 8.00 18.00 to 20.00        |               |
| Quarrymen.....              | 6.00 12.00 to 15.00        |               |
| Railway men.....            | 16.25 9.00 to 12.00        |               |
| Railway firemen.....        | 5.00 12.00                 |               |
| Shipbuilders.....           | 7.00 14.00                 |               |
| Boiler-makers.....          | 7.00 14.00                 |               |
| Machinists.....             | 6.50 16.00                 |               |
| Coppersmiths.....           | 8.00 18.00                 |               |
| Drillers.....               | 8.00 18.00                 |               |
| Riveters.....               | 8.00 17.00                 |               |
| Riggers.....                | 5.50 11.00                 |               |
| Pattern-makers.....         | 8.00 24.00                 |               |
| Salt-makers.....            | 6.00 7.00 to 10.00         |               |
| Silk, men.....              | 5.00 10.00                 |               |
| Silk, women.....            | 2.50 6.00                  |               |
| Seamakers.....              | 1.50 to 2.25 6.00 to 9.00  |               |
| Servants.....               | 5.00 12.00                 |               |
| Shoemakers.....             | 6.00 18.00                 |               |
| Stationary engineers.....   | 7.50 15.00 to 10.00        |               |
| Soap-makers.....            | 5.00 10.00                 |               |

### Col. Ochiltree as He Is.

Once, at the great Derby races, the prince of Wales coolly asked Colonel Ochiltree to go to another box and make a bet with the Marquis So-and-so. In a very nonchalant way the colonel asked him to send the Duke or Prince So-and-so, calling them by name, who were present, for he never did errands. The colonel is full of original wit, and a certain answer made by him to a reporter not long ago was not intended as irrelevant at all. A dispute was going on between some people in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue hotel as to whether Colonel Ingersoll had the best of Mr. Gladstone in his last answer in the North American Review. Colonel Ochiltree was just from Washington and was full of political ideas. The reporter asked him, in connection with the dispute, if he believed in the divinity of Jesus Christ?

"Yes, I believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ and in protection to American labor," was his quick reply.

### A Natural Result.

An almond-eyed washerman boarded a cable car yesterday with his hamper of clothes. As the grip neared the corner where he was to get off, the driver, who is a good-natured Irishman, said to a passenger: "Dy'e see that haythun? Watch me and see me throw him."

At the corner the Celestial made a leap, and the driver applied his brake so as to give the grip a lurch. The laundryman turned a somersault in the air, came down on his feet, grinned, and asked:

"What le matter—sling bloke again?"

A Bar Harbor correspondent writes that two young hearts that beat as one are entirely safe in a birch bark canoe without a chaperone, because the tickleish craft won't permit of any careening without tipping the careersers into the water.

## A WORLD FULL OF WO.

### FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE ARE WE PURSUED.

The Hounds of Sin Are Always on Our Track—The Hope of Eternal Rest is the Release to the Christian.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last Sunday. Text, Psalm xlii. He said:

I have just come from the Adirondacks, and the breath of the balsam and spruce and pine is still on me. The Adirondacks are now populous with hunters, and the deer are being slain by the score. Talking a few days ago with a hunter, I thought I would like to see whether my text was accurate in its allusion, and as I heard the dogs baying a little way off, and supposed they were on the track of a reindeer, I said to the hunter in rough corduroy: "Do the deer always make for the water when they are pursued?" He said: "Oh, yes, Mister; you see they are a hot and thirsty animal, and they know where the water is, and when they hear danger in the distance they lift their antlers and snuff the breeze and start for the Raquette, or Loon, or Saranac; and we get into our cedar shell boat or stand by the 'runway' with rifle loaded ready to blaze away." My friends, that is one reason why I like the Bible so much—its allusions are so true to nature. Its partridges are real partridges, its ostriches are real ostriches, and the reindeer is a real reindeer. Glory of the text makes the hunters' eye sparkle and his cheek glow and his respiration quicken. To say nothing of its usefulness, although it is the most useful of all game, its flesh delicious, its skin turned into human apparel, its sinews fashioned into bowstrings, its antlers putting handles on cutlery, and shavings of its horns used as a restorative, taken from the name of the hart, and called hartshorn. But putting aside its usefulness, this enchanting creature seems made out of gracefulness and elasticity.

When, twenty miles from any settlement, it comes down at eventide to the lake's edge to drink among the lily pads and, with its sharp-edged hoof, shatters the crystal of Long Lake, it is very picturesque. But only when after miles of pursuit, with heaving sides and lolling tongue, and eyes swimming in death, the stag leaps from the cliff into Upper Saranac, can you realize how much David suffered from his troubles, and how much he wanted God when he expressed himself in the words of the text.

The most of the men and women whom I happen to know at different times, if not now, have had trouble after them, sharp-muzzled troubles, swift troubles, all-devouring troubles. Many of you have made the mistake of trying to fight them. Somebody meanly attacked you, and you attacked them; they depreciated you, and you depreciated them; or they overreached you in a bargain, and you tried, in Wall street parlance, to get a corner on them; or you had a bereavement, and instead of being submissive, you are fighting that bereavement; you charge on the doctors who failed to affect a cure; or you charge on the carelessness of the railroad company through which the accident occurred; or you are a chronic invalid, and you fret and worry and seel and wonder why you cannot be well like other people, and you angrily charge on the neuralgia or the laryngitis or the ague or the sick headache. The fact is you are a deer at bay. Instead of running to the waters of divine consolation, and slacking your thirst and cooling your body and soul in the good cheer of the gospel, and swinging away into the mighty depths of God's love, you are fighting a whole kennel of harriers. A few days ago I saw in the Adirondacks a dog lying across the road, and he seemed unable to get up, and I said to some hunters near by: "What is the matter with that dog?" They answered: "A deer hurt him." And I saw he had a great swollen paw and a battered head, showing where the antlers had struck him. And the probability is that some of you might give a mighty clip to your pursuers, you might worry them into ill-health, you might hurt them as much as they hurt you, but, after all, it is not worth while. You only have hurt a hound. Better be off for the Upper Saranac, into which the mountains of God's eternal strength look down and moor their shadows. As for your physical disorders, the worst strychnine you can take is fretfulness, and the best medicine is religion. I know people who were only a little disordered, yet have fretted themselves into complete valetudinarianism, while others put their trust in God and came up from the very shadow of death, and have lived comfortably for seventy-two years with only one lung. A man with but one lung, but God with him, is better off than a godless man with two lungs. Some of you have been for a long time sailing around Cape Fear when you ought to have been sailing around Cape Good Hope. Do not turn back, but go ahead. The deer will accomplish more with its swift feet than with its horns. I saw whole chains of lakes in the Adirondacks, and from one height you can see thirty, and there are said to be over eight hundred in the great wilderness. So near are they to each other that your mountain guide picks up and carries the boat from lake to lake, the small distance between them for that reason called a "carry." And the realm of God's word is one long chain of bright, refreshing lakes, each promise a lake, a very short carry between them, and though for ages the pursued have been drinking out of them they are full up to the top of the green banks, and the same David describes them, and they seem so near together that in three different places he speaks of them as a continuous river.

But many of you have turned your back on that supply, and confront your trouble, and you are sored with your circumstances, and you are fighting society, and you are fighting a pursuing world and troubles instead of driving you into the cool lake of heavenly comfort, have made you stop and turn round and lower your head, and it is simply antler against tooth. I do not blame you. Probably under the same circumstances I would have done worse. But you are all wrong. You need to do as the reindeer does in February and March—it sheds its horns. The Biblical writers allude to this resignation of antlers by the stag when they say of a man who ventures his money in risky enterprises, he has hung it on the stag's horns; and a proverb in the far East tells a man who has foolishly lost

his fortune to go and find where the deer shed her horns. My brother, quit the antagonism of your circumstances, quit misanthropy, quit complaint, quit pitching into your pursuers, be as wise as next spring will be all the reindeer of the Adirondacks. Shed your horns.

But very many of you who are wretched of the world—and if in any assembly between Sandy Hook, New York, and Golden Gate, San Francisco, it were asked that all those that had been sometimes badly treated should raise both hands, and full response should be made, there would be twice as many hands lifted as persons present—I say many of you would declare: "We have always done the best we could, and tried to be useful, and why we should become the victims of malignity, or invalidism, or mishap, is inscrutable." Why, do you not know that the finer a deer, and the more elegant its proportions, and the more beautiful its bearing, the more anxious the hunters and the hounds are to capture it? Had that roebuck a ragged fur and broken hoofs and an obliterated eye and a limping gait, the hunters would have said: "Pshaw! don't let us waste our ammunition on a sick deer." And the hounds would have given a few sniffs of the track, and then darted off in another direction for better game. But when they see a deer with antlers lifted in mighty challenge to earth and sky, and the sleek hide looks as if it had been smoothed by invisible hands, and the fat sides inclose the richest pasture that could be nibbled from the bank of rills so clear that they seemed to have dropped out of heaven, and the stamp of its foot defies the jack-shooting lantern and the rifle, the horn and the hounds, that deer they will have if they must needs break their neck in the rapids. So if there were no noble stuff in your make-up, if you were a bi-furcated nothing, if you were a forlorn failure, you would be allowed to go undisturbed; but the fact that the whole pack is in full cry after you is proof positive that you are splendid game and worth capturing. Therefore, sarcasm draws on you its "finest bead." There fore you go guns running for you with its best Maynard breech-loader. Highest compliment is it to your talent, or your virtue, or your usefulness. You but be assailed in proportion to your great achievements. The best and the mightiest being the world ever saw had set after him all the hounds, terrestrial and diabolic, and they lapped his blood after the Calvarian massacre. The world paid nothing to its Redeemer but a bramble and a cross. Many who have done their best to make the world better have had such a rough time of it that all their pleasure is in anticipation of the next world.

Yes; for some people in this world there seems to be no let up. They are pursued from youth to manhood, and from manhood into old age. Very distinguished are Lord Stafford's hounds, and Earl of Yarborough's hounds, and the Duke of Rutland's hounds, and Queen Victoria pays \$8,500 per year to her Master of Buckhounds. But all of them put together do not equal in number, or speed, or power to hunt down the great kennel of hounds of which Sin and Trouble are owner and master.

But what is a relief for all those pursuits of trouble, and annoyance, and pain, and bereavement? My text gives it to you in a word of three letters, but each letter is a chariot if you would triumph, or a throne if you want to be crowned, or a lake if you would slake your thirst—yes, a chain of three letters—G-o-d, the One for whom David longed, and the One whom David found, after its sixth mile of running at the topmost speed through thicket and gorge, and with the breath of the dogs on its heels, has come in full sight of Serenon Lake, and tried to cool its projecting and blistered tongue with a drop of dew from a blade of grass, as to attempt to satisfy an immortal soul, when flying from trouble and sin, with anything less deep, and high and broad, and

immense, and infinite, and eternal than God. His comfort, why it embosoms all distress. His arm, it wrenches off all bondage. His hand, it wipes away all tears. His Christly atonement, it makes us all right with the past, and all right with the future, and all right with God, all right with man, and all right forever. For him I thirst; for His grace I beg; on His promise I build my all. Without Him I can not be happy. I have tried the world, and it does not well enough as far as it goes, but it is too uncertain a world, too evanescent a world. I am not a prejudiced witness. I have nothing against this world. I have been one of the most fortunate, or, to use a more Christian word, one of the most blessed of men, blessed in my parents, blessed in the place of my nativity, blessed in my health, blessed in my field of work, blessed in my natural temperament, blessed in my family, blessed in my opportunities, blessed in a comfortable livelihood, blessed in the hope that my soul will go to heaven through the pardoning mercy of God, and my body, unless it be lost at sea or cremated in some conflagration, will lie down in the gardens of Greenwood among my kindred and friends, some already gone and others to come after me. Life to many has been a disappointment, but to me it has been a pleasant surprise; and yet I declare that if I did not feel that God was now my friend and ever-present help I should be wretched and terror-struck. But I want more Him. I have thought of this text and preached this sermon to myself until with all the aroused energies of my body, mind and soul I can cry out: "As the hart panteth after the water-brooks so panteth my soul after Thee, O, God." Through Jesus Christ make this God your God, and you can withstand anything and everything, and that which affrights others will inspire you.

O Christian men and women, pursued of annoyance and exasperations, remember that this hunt, whether a still hunt or a hunt in full cry, will soon be over. If ever a whole pack looks ashamed and ready to slink out of sight it is when in the Adirondacks a deer, by one long, tremendous plunge into Big Tupper Lake, gets away from him. The disappointed canine swims in a little way, but, defeated, swims out again, and cringes with humiliated yawn at the feet of his master. And how abashed and ashamed will all your earthly troubles be when you have dashed into the river from under the throne of God, and the heights and depths of heaven are between you and your pursuers.

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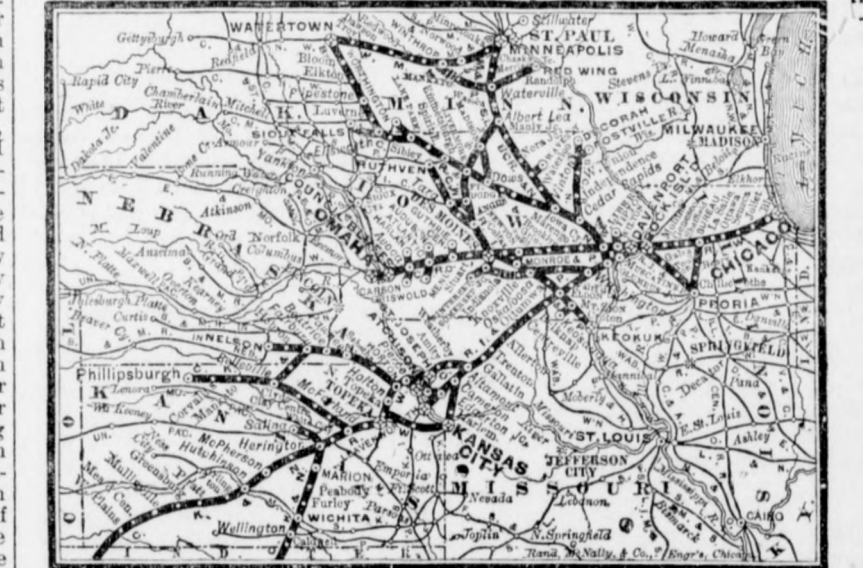
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## CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

The following is the President's letter of acceptance:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1888.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee:

Gentlemen—In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy. The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their chief magistrate, and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will. It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be, in the quiet calm which follows, a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty, endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen. These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth, but there is no people whose home interests are so great and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care. Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened, the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil-service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers, and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the National Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true American citizen, and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen. I endorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that if I am again called to the chief magistracy there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our scale of federal taxation and its consequences largely engross, at this time, the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief. Our government is the creation of the people established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free government, because it guarantees to American citizen the unrestricted and personal use and enjoyment of all the rewards of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore, it is not only the right but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guaranty, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them, and through an utter perversion of its power extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants.

The cost of the government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom-houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirits and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our peo-

ple as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain, as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the tax-gatherer. These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom-houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represent many millions more, which, though never reaching the national treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws. In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the government, seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs is surely something which, under a government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people ought not to be tolerated. While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom-houses, and by means of our internal revenue taxation, many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence, there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than one hundred and eight thousand dollars in a county containing fifty thousand inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government the hardest, to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property, and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and direct taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor. The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence institutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequence which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces, is found that opportunity for labor and employment, and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works, and the enlargement of enterprises already established, depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms, with fair security; and all these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard. The first result of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks, and decline all securities, and in a general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable stage is reached, depression in all business and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment, and reduce salaries and the wages of labor. Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus lying idle in the national treasury, our wage earner and others who rely upon their labor for support are, most of all, directly concerned in the situation. Others, seeing the approach of danger, may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless, and defenseless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency toward gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, the fact that we are maintaining, without excuse, in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people. Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance, some are delusive, some are absurd, and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals. While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by a reform in our present tariff laws. We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely at-

tempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the proposition that they are unjustly treated; in the extent of present federal taxation; that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy, and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government. We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence, should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rate upon the necessities of life.

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises, and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependently upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and the price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that, confined to a home market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed, and their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid uncertain. We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which, by the employment of labor, are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production, with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party, we will not neglect the interest of labor and our workingmen. In all the efforts to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose, in any adjustment of our revenue laws, to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employment of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacture to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life we increase the purchasing power of the workman's wages and add to the comforts of his home.

And before passing from this phase of the question I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, and additional and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries, who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow-citizens or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to American citizenship.

The platform adopted by the late National Convention of our party contains the following declaration:

"Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition."

Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its National Convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the names of trusts instead of conspiracies. We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong-doing. With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform.

While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation, our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, as pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides. Yet when, in the legislative body where, under the Constitution, all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, the Democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties, they were met by determined opposition and obstruction; and the minority, refusing to co-operate in the House of Representatives, or propose another remedy, have renitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the Senate. The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe, while they will support the interests of America. They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by re-

moving the internal revenue tax from tobacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare, also, that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus, in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they confess themselves willing to travel backward on the road of civilization and to deprive our people of the markets for their goods which can only be gained and kept by the semblance, at least, of an interchange in business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained oppression of the domestic trusts and combinations which are, in the same platform, perfunctorily, condemned. They propose, further, to release entirely from import duties all articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land, and the poor, who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad and not already free, will find it difficult to discover where their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic necessities, and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country. Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration, that if, after the changes already mentioned, there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed, rather than surrender any part of our protective system. Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered instead free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread, and they are given a stone. The implication contained in this party declaration that separate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system, should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuses.

Of course, in a country as great as ours, with such a wonderful interests, after leading in entirely different directions, it is difficult, if not impossible, to settle upon a perfect tariff plan. But, in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare.

If misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present efforts in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like result. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people and the abstraction by the government of the currency of the country inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less, and the blame should not be laid at the door of the Democratic party if it is applied too late.

With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

## WASHINGTON.

The President, Friday, vetoed eight private pension bills, principally upon the ground that the death or disability of the soldier was not connected with the military service.

The Chinese exclusion bill passed the Senate Friday by a vote of 37 to 3. Afterward it was learned that the Chinese had not rejected the new treaty, as reported, and reconsideration of the bill may result.

N. H. R. Dawson, Commissioner of Education, in his annual report, says that more than 12,000,000 of children attended the public schools some part of the last fiscal year, and of these nearly 8,000,000 were in average daily attendance. In this respect the Southern States, once so backward, have made greater progress than other parts of the country.

There was a prolonged and somewhat acrimonious political debate in the House on Saturday, on the retaliation bill, to give the President the powers he recently asked for in his fisheries message. The opposition to it came from Messrs. Bayne, Dazell, Lind and White (of New York), who asserted that if it became a law it would give the President power to utterly ruin the commerce of the States on the Canadian line. The bill was passed by a vote of 174 to 4, the gentlemen named voting against it.

An immense sword-fish, caught on a mackerel hook by Capt. Brooks, of the yacht Curley, was beached at Shelter Island, L. I., this week.

## BASE BALL.

| Standing of the League and American Clubs up to and including Sept. 10. |    | NATIONAL LEAGUE. |      |
|---|----|------------------|------|
|   |    | Won              | Lost |
| New York  | 62 | 37               | 25   |
| Chicago   | 68 | 47               | 21   |
| Boston  | 58 | 50               | 30   |
| Pittsburgh  | 56 | 40               | 36   |
| Philadelphia  | 54 | 52               | 32   |
| Cleveland   | 51 | 56               | 35   |
| Indianapolis  | 41 | 69               | 48   |
| Washington  | 32 | 68               | 36   |

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

|             | Won | Lost |
|-------------|-----|------|
| St. Louis   | 70  | 24   |
| Athletics   | 64  | 37   |
| Brooklyn    | 66  | 35   |
| Cincinnati  | 60  | 45   |
| Cleveland   | 40  | 69   |
| Louisville  | 48  | 61   |
| Baltimore   | 44  | 64   |
| Kansas City | 38  | 70   |

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### DOMESTIC.

Prairie fires rage in Dakota.

St. Louis cattle have Texas fever.

White Caps have broken out in Ohio.

Milwaukee gambling houses are closed.

A sauerkraut trust is the latest at St. Louis.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is probably fatally ill.

New York and Massachusetts report heavy frosts.

Forty Arkansas counties have gone against license.

Election troubles in Indian Territory have been renewed.

A crocodile was captured in the Hudson river near Troy Thursday.

The bodies of two men were seen in the Niagara whirlpool last week.

Mrs. Mary Moore, of New York, has been left \$5,000 by Henry C. Willett, a rejected lover.

Lester Wallack, the well-known actor and theatrical manager, died at Stanford, Conn., Thursday.

Bill Miller, a Hopkinsville (Ky.) negro, who bit off the head of a snake, has died in great agony.

The federation of miners and the Knights of Labor are about to merge into one organization.

An effort was made at St. Louis, Thursday night, to steal the body of Maxwell, the murderer of Preller.

Several blocks were destroyed by fire at San Francisco, Sunday. Loss, \$1,250,000.

The Texas State board has refused to receive the new capitol building, claiming that it is not built according to contract.

There is an alarming epidemic of hog cholera in the western part of Macon county, Ill., where nearly 800 hogs have died within the past week.

John Robinson's circus train was run into by a freight train near Waynesville, O., Sunday, and wrecked. Five persons were instantly killed and seven others injured.

The quarrels of the Sioux, Crows, Piegans and Grosventres have recently become violent, and a bloody war, in which the four tribes intend to take part, seems imminent.

The postoffice at Wyoming, O., a suburb to Cincinnati, twelve miles from the city, was entered by burglars, Saturday morning, and the safe blown open. The burglars secured \$400 in money and stamps.

Judge Ney, under the Iowa prohibitory law, decides that a man can not lawfully manufacture cider for use in his own family, and instructs the grand jury to indict if they find that such a thing has been done.

The shaft and bronze figure of the Grant Monument, St. Louis, were placed in position Friday and cemented, after which the figure was veiled. The new monument will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies further on.

About thirty silk weavers arrived in New York Friday on the steamer Germanic, and are detained at Castle Garden. They said they were sent over by the weavers of the old country, who are on a strike, and who had paid their passage.

A special from Forest City, Ark., gives details of a bloody affray at Millbrook on election day, during which one white man was fatally and six others slightly wounded. It is charged that the negroes attempted to steal the ballot-box and finding the whites on guard, gave them a volley and fled. The fire was returned by the whites, but without effect.

The worst wreck that has ever occurred on the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs was the result of a collision between two freight trains Thursday about six miles south of St. Joseph, Mo. Both trains were running at a high rate of speed, and their crews jumped in time to save their lives. Every car was derailed. The trains were loaded with merchandise and nearly the entire cargo is a total loss. The damage to engine, cars and freight will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

An exciting scene took place at Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday night at a Republican banner raising. Colonel Fairman, the principal speaker, referred to President Cleveland as "a Buffalo hangman," whereat Councilman Smith, Democrat, became very angry, called Fairman an idiot, and told him to shut up. Smith was instantly surrounded by a throng of excited people, and was struck and jostled into the gutter. A general row was only averted by the arrival of the police, who separated the warring factions.

An extensive combination has been formed of Chicago, St. Paul, Pittsburg and New York capitalists, for the purpose of handling, milling and marketing rice, with the ultimate design of controlling the entire rice product of the South; \$2,500,000 have been subscribed, and an immediate investment of \$200,000 has been made in New Orleans in elevators for the storage of rice, a mill for cleaning and in facilities for handling it. The proprietors say it is not a trust, but a "private business enterprise."

A special to the Post-Dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says a big sensation has been created by the stealing of ten ballot-boxes from the office of the County Clerk. The safe was blown open to get them. The boxes were from Bodgett, Big Rock, Eastman, Eagle, Owen, Enoch, Bayon, Mata, Ellis, Gray and Maxwell townships. The burglary was

the work of experts. A special election in the county will be called in consequence of the theft. Excitement is running high. Hundreds of negroes are gathering about the Clerk's office and a riot is imminent. The ballot-box from Old River township, while being taken to the county seat, was stolen by a gang of masked men.

On Thursday night the Congaree River, S. C., rose fifteen feet, overflowed its banks and inundated thousands of acres of cotton and corn lands. For ten days it has rained there daily. The wet weather has prevented the opening of cotton and has rotted the fibre in the pod. It is still raining, and cotton buyers estimate that if the rain continues 25 per cent. of the crop will be lost. It is the first time in many years that a freshet has occurred at this season, and it is very disastrous. The rivers did not begin rising until Thursday night. Friday evening a steamer could pass over the lands where cotton and corn were growing the day before. Friday night the Congaree was twenty feet above low water and rising. The Broad and Saluda Rivers are also up. The damage will reach \$1,000,000.

### FOREIGN.

In a railroad collision near Dijon, France, Wednesday, nine persons were killed and thirteen badly injured.

A privately organized expedition of several Indian travelers, headed by Lieutenant Swayne, an English army officer of many years experience in the India Survey Service, left London Thursday for Zanzibar for the purpose of endeavoring to discover the fate of Henry M. Stanley, the famous Irish-American explorer who is believed to have shared Livingstone's fate in Central Africa.

A dispatch from Zanzibar says the natives of Tana resisted the landing of a German force, and a German man-of-war afterward bombarded the town, when the natives were compelled to retire. The Germans, after effecting a landing, drove the Arabs and natives into the bush. Twenty Arabs were killed. The trouble arose from the procedure of the German East Africa Company. The Sultan of Zanzibar has sent an armed force under General Matthews to restore order at Tana. An English gunboat and English vice-consul are about to go to the scene of the trouble.

The Canadian Customs Department has decided to enforce a fine of \$400 against the American Schooner Gladiator, seized by Canadian customs authorities while towing in Canadian waters. The owners of the Gladiator contended that they had a permit to tow in Canadian waters, but investigation by the department showed that the permit was a special one issued to the Gladiator early in 1887 to tow a raft of logs which was broken up in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The department then decided that the schooner was clearly liable to a fine or forfeiture.

### OLD SOLDIERS WRECKED.

An excursion train on the N. Y. P. & O., road, bearing members of the G. A. R., to Columbus, O., was wrecked at Wadsworth, O., Monday. An accident occurred to the engine. While waiting for repairs, a heavy freight train thundered down upon and crashed into the passenger train. Four cars were wrecked, two of them being completely demolished. The excursionists had had warning of impending danger and all succeeded in getting out of the cars before the crash came, but as they hurried down the embankment the wrecked coaches rolled down upon them killing four persons outright and injuring twenty-five others more or less seriously.

### THE MAINE ELECTION.

The State election in Maine occurred on the 10th and resulted in a sweeping Republican victory. The majority for governor will reach 20,000. Every county in the State gave a Republican popular majority. The Senate is wholly Republican and the House elected but about twenty-five Democrats. All four of the Congressmen were returned.

### THE NATIONAL G. A. R.

The National Encampment G. A. R., at Columbus, O., opened, Tuesday, most auspiciously. The city is a grand display of flags. The number of visitors is estimated at 250,000, and the soldiers proper at 10,000. Gen. Sherman is among the prominent soldiers in attendance.

### THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 12, 1888.

GRAIN.

Wheat, No. 2 Med... 83

No. 3 Med... 79

No. 2 Red... 83

No. 3 Red... 79

Corn, No. 1 White... 48

No. 2 Yellow... 42

No. 2 White... 30

Barley... 46

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Extra choice shippers... 5.80

Good choice shippers... 5.50

Extra choice heifers... 5.00

Good choice heifers... 4.75

Good to choice cows... 2.75

HOGS—Heavy packing and shipping... 5.10

Light and mixed packing... 5.00

Pigs... 5.00

SHEEP—Extra choice... 4.10

Good to choice... 3.80

EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY.

Eggs... 23

Butter, creamery... 23c

"fancy country... 14c

"choice country... 13c

Poultry, hens per lb 10

Roosters... 4

Turkeys... 7c

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wool—Fine merino, tub washed... 33c

"do unwashed med... 20c

"very coarse... 17c

Hay, choice timothy 1350 Sugar cured ham 13c

Beacon clear shins 13c

Clear shins, prime good 13c

Clover seed... 4.50

Chicago.

Wheat (Aug.)... 84

Corn... 45

Oats... 32

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Beves 3.90

HOGS—Mixed... 5.70

Stocks... 3.00

Sheep... 2.40

Philadelphia—Wheat, 84; corn, 52; oats, 44

Baltimore—Wheat, 85; corn, 52; oats, 44

Detroit—Wheat, 85; corn, 47; oats, 35



# STILL THEY COME

New Goods Arriving Daily.

MONEY SAVING PRICES PREVAIL IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF

## THE WHEN

To give the Best Value for the Least Money is our constant aim. Fall and Winter CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS in all the Latest Styles, Retail at Wholesale Prices. A nice Target Gun or Pocket Knife given with Boys' Suits. We guarantee you a saving of 25 cents to \$1.00 on every Hat bought of us. Boys' School Hats at 25 cents, sold nowhere else for less than 50 cents. Campaign Plug Hats going at 75 cents. Campaign Caps at 15 cents. Low Prices Rule.

### THE WHEN,

J. R. LOTSHAR, Manager.

## HIGH TARIFF

— OR —

### Low Tariff

Cannot affect prices and Dry Goods for this season. People that have been waiting for legislation on this subject will do well to purchase now.

We are offering splendid values in new goods for fall and winter.

### Yountsville Woolens

Are now ready for your inspection. They are just as good and honest as they have been known to be for forty years.

**ALLEN BROTHERS**  
Dry Goods and Carpets.

### THE BANNER.

M. J. BECKETT, Editor & Prop.  
Entered at the Greencastle, Ind., Postoffice as second class matter.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, SEPT. 13, 1888.

#### The National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.  
VICE-PRESIDENT,  
LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

#### The State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
ALVEN P. HOVEY, of Posey.  
FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR,  
IRA J. CHASE, of Hendricks.  
FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT,  
SILAS T. COFFEY, of Clay  
trict—J. G. BERKSHIRE, of Jennings,  
4th D. trict—WALTER OLDS, of Whitley.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Lake.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,  
BRUCE CARR, of Orange.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
J. A. LEMCKE, of Vandersburg.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
L. T. MISHNER, of Shelby.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
HARVEY M. LA FOLLETTE, of Boone.

FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT,  
JOHN L. GRIFFITH, of Marion.

For Congressman, 5th District,  
HENRY C. DUNCAN, of Monroe.

For Joint Senator, Hendricks and Putnam,  
SILAS A. HAYS, of Putnam.

For Joint Representative—Clay, Putnam and  
Montgomery Counties,  
JOHN KENNEDY, of Clay.

For Judge 13th Judicial District,  
DELANA E. WILLIAMSON, of Putnam.

For Prosecuting Attorney,  
JACOB HERR, of Clay.

#### The County Ticket.

For Representative,  
JOSEPH B. SELLERS, of Warren.

For Treasurer,  
NELSON WOOD, of Clinton.

For Sheriff,  
THOMAS L. MATKIN, of Washington.

For Commissioners,  
JAMES H. C. NELSON, of Monroe.

ALBERT O. LOCKRIDGE, of Greencastle.

For Surveyor,  
JAMES C. FORDICE, of Russell.

For Coroner,  
DR. NOAH S. WOOD, of Floyd.

Piercy & Co.

Go to the BIG DRUG HOUSE For Wall Paper and Decoration

given a warm reception by the veterans of Putnam and surrounding counties as well as by voting Republicans generally. There ought to be more voters in the line of march than there were men, women and children here last Saturday to welcome Matson to his own home.

COL. MATSON, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, said in his speech last Saturday, that the surplus in the treasury of the United States was about \$150,000,000, or three dollars for every man, woman and child in the country. Grover Cleveland said in his message that the surplus is only \$130,000,000. Evidently there is a mistake somewhere.

THE Sentinel announces with much flourish that Alexander Farrow of Russell township in this county, a staunch Republican who canvassed for Blaine has changed for Cleveland. This will be news to the acquaintances who have always affiliated with the Democracy, and six years ago was a candidate for Auditor of the county. It is said that he refused to support Cleveland on account of his moral character. But he has always been a Democrat of the Missouri type, and was never known to vote the Republican ticket.

THE Republican party is doomed to defeat in November—even the colored people are forsaking it—they will be hoodwinked no longer.—Star-Press.

What party hoodwinked the negro from the foundation of the government to the time of Lincoln? What party was it that kept the negro in slavery? What party now suppresses the negro ballot in the south and tries to buy it in the north? It occurs to us that the Democratic party must bear the stigma. The Republican party, recognizing, the rights of man, gave the negro freedom, gave him equal rights with white men, did everything for him that could be done to raise him from the level of the brute that he had become under the Democratic regime, to the high plane of American citizenship. And now, according to the high authority of the Star-Press, the Republicans have only been hoodwinking the negro! What bosh! What slush! What twisting of fact! What utter disregard for truth! What shameless misrepresentation! For the sake of decent journalism, come out and give the true reason for a few negroes voting the Democratic ticket, if there is any reason. If the Republicans ever hoodwinked the negro, please to state when and where and for what purpose.

#### Harrison's Speeches

One of the western papers put the matter in the right light the other day, when it said that Harrison had made ten speeches in one day, whereas Thurman had made the same speech ten times in one day. General Harrison has shown himself fully abreast of the times and amply and ably equipped for intelligent and manly discussion of the issue of the campaign, while Mr. Thurman has, thus far, done nothing but go over beaten tracks and reiterate assertions which have been disproved a thousand times.

#### What The Third Party Wants.

Hon. Albert Griffin, of Kansas, Chairman for the Anti-saloon Republican National Committee, has set to work to condense the programme of the Third party and to express in a brief way its hopes and plans. Every conscientious Republican will do well to read what he says, and here it is:

If we can defeat the Republican party this year, by drawing from its ranks enough zealous temperance men to enable the saloon party to triumph; and if the Republican party becomes so cowed that it refuses even to kick, and straightway gives up the ghost; and if its members prove to be devoid of human nature, and conclude to kiss the hand that smote them; and if woman suffrage does not prove to be "an old man of the mountain" on our shoulders; and if the majority of the people suddenly become indifferent to the tariff, currency, immigration, labor, land and other questions, about which they now care more than they do anything else; or if we are able to make the supporters of the h sides of other questions believe we favor their views; and if enough of these antagonistic elements can be welded together under our leadership to constitute a majority party, we will surely win. And then, in that if our legislators are uniformly wise, and our officers zealous and efficient, and if no new set of misguided enthusiasts, rejected office-seekers, cranks and marplots are led by our success to follow our example, and break our party to pieces, in order to use its fragments in the building of another, we will wipe the saloons from the face of the earth—as soon as we can and everything will be lovely—with us on top.

#### Serves a Double Purpose.

The Democratic campaign hat serves a useful purpose in a negative way. It proclaims to the public who are adherents to the cause of Grover Cleveland and the better class of Democrats say "if these be Democrats then we are something else."—Peru Republican.

#### ADVICE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Editor Dana Tells Mr. Cleveland How To Make His Policy Consistent.

We shall not undertake to offer any advice to Mr. Cleveland regarding his official and political acts. He does what he thinks fit, and does not appear to take counsel with anyone but himself. Yet his retaliation message strikes out a new and most interesting line of policy, and, if it is to be carried out, and to have its full and legitimate effect upon the public mind, it must be supplemented and completed by other acts looking in the same direction with the message.

The first of these acts would be the dismissal of Secretary Bayard from the Cabinet, and the second would be the recall of Mr. E. J. Phelps as minister to the court of St. James.

As for Mr. Phelps, we proffer the suggestion without hesitation and without reserve. He does not appear to be an American in sentiment or in ideas. He is not in sympathy with the Irish home-rulers, though every genuine American is; and his appointment was a grave mistake, injurious to Mr. Cleveland and injurious to the Democracy from the very beginning.

But it is not without a pang that we declare that, if Mr. Cleveland means to be consistent with his new attitude, if he means to follow out to its proper conclusion the new and glorious line of conduct on which he has now embarked, he cannot retain in the most conspicuous, important, and influential post of his Cabinet the man who was primarily responsible for the fishery treaty which has just been rejected by the Senate, and which President Cleveland most effectively and emphatically repudiates in his retaliation message. For these many years no man has been dearer to the Democracy of the United States than Thomas Francis Bayard. Elevated in his purposes, true and faithful in his labors, he has been regarded as the ideal of a Democratic statesman. But he made the fishery treaty, and the present policy of Mr. Cleveland is in direct opposition therewith; and every house divided against itself shall not stand!

#### Cheapness and Wages.

At a Trades Congress held at Bradford, England, the other day the President bitterly denounced Free Traders who advised buying in the cheapest markets irrespective of consequences to workingmen. He maintained that if absolute and unconditional cheapness was right they ought to encourage the importation of the Chinese into England to compete with English workmen. It will be seen from this that the wage-workers of England do not appreciate the benefits of cheapness, which is the main inducement that our Free Traders hold out to American workingmen to win their support for pro-British policy that Cleveland wants to force upon the country.

Analyze the argument about cheapness and you will find that it simply means cheap labor. If we all lived upon a fixed income we would be benefited by being able to procure things cheap, because the purchasing power of our money would be thereby increased. But as the overwhelming majority of us are wealth producers whose compensation is determined by the price the fruits of that labor command in the market, it can be readily seen that the cheapness the Free Traders speak of is of the most deceptive kind.

English workingmen have had that sort of cheapness for a good many years and the result is that they are now crying out against it. They have found out that it means that they and their families must live stunted lives in order that British manufactures may go into the markets of the world and be able to sell the products of English labor at the lowest possible price. If Cleveland and his fellow Free Traders had their way we too would enter this race for cheapness at the expense of America's wealth producers, who would have to be content with poor wages that would make it impossible for them to maintain their present standard of living.—Irish World.

#### Hovey at Indianapolis.

When Indianapolis does a thing at all it does it well, and the Republican demonstration on Thursday night was according to its usual method. There have been grand Harrison days, and grand Porter days, too, in Indiana; Thursday was Hovey's day. Harrison and Porter were there, of course, but it was the State campaign that was opened that night, and Hovey is the candidate for governor. He is going to be elected also. Furthermore, he is going to have a large part of the Irish vote. Furthermore, the city of Indianapolis and the county of Marion are about to swing back into the Republican circle. The vast concourse of Republicans that greeted General Hovey was and is, and until election day will be, a general campaign committee.—Inter Ocean.

WHAT shall it profit a man if, in order to save 17 cents on the cost of living, he relinquishes \$1.00 in wages? These figures, wage earners, are official.—Toledo Blade.

#### A Certainty Surer than an Uncertainty.

When he leaves certainty and sticks to chance, When fools pipe he may dance."

Those who insist that prohibition is the overshadowing issue of the day, demanding the disrupting of party ties whenever necessary to secure its progress, should certainly act upon their own professions. They may, of course, prefer that their own party shall 'do the work and wear the crown,' but, whenever it is confessedly unable to effect anything at a given election, and another party is both able and willing to do much, they should not imitate the dog in the manger, if they are unwilling to be regarded as either mentally or morally unsound. Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and those who, with unctious professions of voting as they pray, argue that others must sacrifice party to principle, should set a worthy example. Such men will stultify themselves if they insist on voting their own party ticket at elections when they know its defeat is certain, instead of voting for worthy men whose success is possible, but in doubt, and whose triumph will immediately and decidedly promote the cause they profess to love so intensely and disinterestedly. Candid brother, can you deny any of these propositions.

The area under the State prohibition to-day in the six States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Iowa and Kansas is 185,914 square miles. South Dakota, which contains about 77,000 square miles, put prohibition into her constitution, and would, if admitted swell the grand total to 262,914 miles. The Democrats, who have kept her out mainly because she is strongly Republican, claim that a territory has no right to frame a State constitution until after an enabling act has authorized it, and therefore if Mr. Cleveland is re-elected, or a Democratic House of Representatives is chosen, or that party secures control of the Senate, Dakota will unquestionably be excluded as long as possible, and be required to frame a new constitution. But the Republicans are committed to her admission under her present constitution, and will surely take her in at the first opportunity. Therefore, Republican success in the approaching election ensures the prompt admission of another prohibition State, while Democratic success means an indefinite postponement, and another bitter contest in the Territory itself over the question,—and votes for the prohibition-woman-suffrage party ticket do not count either way.

Honest and intelligent Third party men admit that votes for the candidates for President, Congress and legislators who are to choose U. S. Senators cannot possibly increase the area of prohibitory territory a single mile, close a solitary saloon, or secure needed legislation, either now or in the immediate future. They also know that votes for certain Republican nominees may drive the liquor business from an entire State. The voters of South Dakota demand admission as a matter of right, under the prohibitory constitution they have adopted, and they ask all believers in self-government to help them, which request cannot be ignored. Each Third party prohibitionist must vote, or refuse to vote, for the only candidates whose election is possible, who are heartily in favor of giving effect to the decision of Dakota against the saloon. He must choose between accepting this magnificent prohibition bird, already in hand, and a flock which interests parties predict will, at some vague time in the future be hatched from a nineteen-year-old barren bird-nest. The castles he builds on moonbeams in the gloaming may be beautiful, but when the light fades away and the darkness deepens the chilling fact will creep closer to his soul that the present effect of his refusal—if it has any—must be to strengthen the grip of the saloon on Dakota and prolong its life, with all the dreadful evils that follow from it. Fine-spun theories and whole columns of "ifs" and "whens" will not diminish the anguish of those who suffer, because help did not come in time. And when all is over, and the campaign excitement is ended, it will be difficult for candid prohibitionists, who put party first and principal last, to satisfy even themselves that they have done by their Dakota brethren as they would wish to have been done by if the situation had been reversed.

This is a matter of great importance to the prohibitionists of every section, for each State that destroys the saloon business strengthens the cause everywhere; but it is of especial moment to those who live in Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska. The admission of Dakota with prohibition in her constitution will unquestionably demoralize the friends of the saloon in those adjoining States, and encourage and strengthen its enemies. It cannot be necessary to enlarge upon this point, for intelligent men will feel its force before it is half stated. Yet Minnesota Third party men claim that they will cast between 20,000 and 30,000 votes this year, and expect (and generally hope) that, in consequence, the Democratic saloon party will sweep the State. Whether or not Minnesota will hold the balance of power no man knows, but, if she does, and Dakota's

appeal for justice is rejected, and the cry of the victims of the saloon in her midst for immediate help is denied the responsibility will not rest upon those who did all they could for her and them. If professed Christians, can by a poll-parrot repetition of the cry "I vote as I pray," secure the consent of their consciences to a policy that puts power in the hands of the devil and his allies, and sacrifices the bodies and souls of Dakota sufferers on the altar of party zeal (and personal pique, vanity and ambition) then it will be evident that it is still as unsafe for good people to be controlled by an unenlightened and passion-blinded "conscience" as it was in the days when Christians rose from their knees and burnt each other at the stake, "for the glory of God." When a man says, "I am a prohibitionist, I vote as I pray, and therefore I will not help the Dakotas to secure prohibition," he may well ask him "do I really know what I pray for and what I vote for?"

But Dakota is not the only territory that is affected. Washington, which is also on the anxious seat is Republican, and will be admitted if the Republicans succeed, but Dakota's trials show that a Democratic triumph will keep her a long time in the Congressional ante-room. If permitted to decide the question next year, she is almost certain to put prohibition in her constitution, but if she is excluded until large cities are built and her mining population greatly increased the result will be more doubtful. Moreover, with the saloons excluded from Dakota on the east and Washington on the west, Montana, which is rapidly filling up with a temperance population, and will be ready for admission in two years, will be much more likely to adopt the policy. Indeed, if it is not prevented by professed prohibitionists, there is a strong possibility that the next Presidential canvass will find the entire north trans-Mississippi country freed from saloon domination.

Here, then, is something practical. It is not high license, local option or restriction of any kind but absolute prohibition. I believe in prohibition where people are ready for it, and favor the greatest possible restriction elsewhere, but the Dakotas have pronounced for constitutional prohibition for themselves, and, as it is Republican doctrine to let each State have the kind of laws that it prefers, their decision will be ratified by the nation—unless those whose profession of devotion to the cause of prohibition are loudest refuse to say amen! Third party men may bemoan themselves, go off on tangents and side issues, put the cart before the horse, pose as martyrs, or grow angry to their hearts' content, but after all, on election day they will find themselves face to face with the fact that to vote for Gen. Harrison is to vote for prohibition in Dakota, while to vote for Fisk is to consent to an indefinite prolongation of the saloon system in Dakota.

ALBERT GRIFFIN,  
Chairman Anti-Saloon Rep. Nat. Com.  
No. 1 Broadway, N. Y. City.

#### Importation of Voters.

Dr. Bantam, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Morgan county, who was in the city yesterday, says it has been found that Democratic voters are being moved from Brown to Morgan county, and it is estimated that fully a hundred have been imported. He claims that through a court of inquiry evidence of the scheme has been procured from many of the men who have been induced to move to Morgan upon promise that they would be paid \$1 a day until after the election. The purpose of the importation, it is claimed, is to elect the Democratic candidates for Judge, Prosecutor and Sheriff.—Indianapolis News.

#### Then And Now

There was a time when Thurman declared that all the woes the farmers of America were suffering were in consequence of the extraordinary depreciation in price produced by the demonization of silver. Has the old man forgotten his former attitude on this important question? Or has a padlock been put on his mouth because the St. Louis platform studiously avoids all mention of silver?—San Francisco Chronicle.

#### Thurman and the Negro.

In 1865, as chairman of the platform committee of the Ohio Democratic convention, Mr. Thurman reported this resolution:

"That this government was made by white men, and so far as we have the power to preserve it, it shall continue to be a government of white men."

His remark, in a late speech, that "the negro is a prolific animal," is supplementary to his resolution of 1865.—Inter-Ocean.

#### The Same Issues.

If the State elections give now the greatest majority since the war, it is natural to expect a majority for Harrison and Morton greater than any since the war. The issues are national.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

#### Rather Significant.

General Fisk, the Prohibition candidate for President, made a vigorous campaign for the third-party State ticket in Vermont. But the Republican plurality is the latest since the war.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

#### Liars.

We count the broken lyres that rest.—Exchange.

Thus does the poet sing of those free trade editors who have been broken all up on the tariff wheel.—Elmira Advertiser.



**B. F. HAYS & CO.**  
**Merchant Tailors,**  
 Gents' Furnishings.  
 Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc.  
 LAUNDRY AGENTS.  
 Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.  
 South Side Public Square.

**PLUMBING.**  
 I am prepared to do plumbing for the citizens of Greencastle. Will put in or repair all sorts of pipes, water or gas, and will furnish fixtures.  
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**SCHOOL SUPPLIES!**  
 SLATES, SCHOOL BAGS, PENS, INKS, Pencils, Sponges,  
 -AND-  
**Writing Pads,**  
 AT THE  
**VERY LOWEST PRICES.**  
 -AT-  
**ALLEN'S DRUG STORE.**  
**ALBERT ALLEN, Prop.**  
 See our BIG Five and Ten Cents Slates.

Students are beginning to arrive.  
 The public schools opened on Monday.  
 The fall term of the University begins next week.  
 If you want fine photographs go to Lyon and Glenning.  
 Wm. Wright has moved to the city from his home in Madison township.  
 Last Saturday was children's day—it looked like a Sunday school picnic.  
 Seven bars of Town Talk Soap at Weida Bros., for 25 cents.  
 Albert Lockridge and Capt. Gelwick spoke at Belle Union on Monday evening.  
 The Meikel property on east Hanna street was sold last week to J. J. Curtiss for \$2,000.  
 Half rates to Indianapolis via Vandalia line Sept. 15 to 22, on account of the state fair.  
 See Hurley's goods and prices, before furnishing students rooms. North side of square.  
 The Woman's Reading club will meet with Miss Minnetta Taylor Saturday, Sept. 15, at 3 p. m.  
 Only \$3 for the round trip to Cincinnati, Sept. 15 and 16. Good to return including Sept. 22, via the Vandalia line.  
 J. H. Tremper, practical Piano Maker and Tuner will attend to the orders for tuning or repairing, left at Prof. Marquis' Music store.  
 Mrs. M. A. Stanley of Parsons, Kan., passed through the city on Sunday. She is visiting a sister in Boone county and will return here in a few days to visit her many friends.  
 After viewing the beautiful interior of College Avenue Church, one is led to ask the question, "why does not some rich friend of the university fresco Meharry Hall?"  
 The cheapest place to purchase books, slates, satchels and school supplies is at Hopwood's Book Store.  
 Mack and Pressler, of Indianapolis, have done an excellent job of frescoing on the Auditorium of College Avenue Church. The colors are rich but not gaudy, and produce a very fine effect.

Vine and Washington streets will soon have been paved.  
 Hear Porter at Greencastle, Saturday, Sept. 22 at 1 p. m.  
 The Bloomfield News will be issued semi-weekly through the campaign.  
 About 800 people went up to the reunion of Harrison's regiment at Clayton today.  
 \$3 to Cincinnati and return via Bee line Sept. 15th and 16th. Return limit Sept. 22.  
 A reception was given by the members of the Christian Church at D. E. Williamson's last night.  
 The colored Odd Fellows of Brazil and Plainfield, and the local lodge picniced at Lynch's park yesterday.  
 This office has now a first class job printer and respectfully solicits patronage. Call and examine samples and learn prices.  
 The ladies of Locust Street M. E. Church gave a lawn festival last evening in the campus adjoining the church.  
 One of the college professors and a well-known society lady will shortly be wedded. We are not at liberty to quote names.  
 Let Republicans in every township go to work for the Porter meeting on the 22nd. Make the crowd double the Matson meeting last Saturday.  
 The Democrat from Madison township who rode on the free whiskey barrel in the procession last Saturday succeeded in filling up his barrel before leaving for home Saturday night.  
 M. A. Moore addressed a goodly number of citizens at Manhattan on Saturday night. His speech was supplemented by one from J. W. Brown, of Manhattan, President pro tem. of the meeting.  
 Capt. E. F. Ritter, of Indianapolis, will discuss "Local Option" from a legal standpoint, Saturday evening, Sept. 22, at the Court House in Greencastle. Also Wymond J. Beckett, on the subject, "The Logical Grounds for the Prohibition Party."  
 Large supply of second hand school books at Hopwood's Book Store.  
 The room which contains the first and second grades at the second ward building, will be made a training room to be used in connection with the Normal school of DePauw University. Prof.

Parr will secure the services of a training teacher, and Miss Tunie Hays will have charge of the room until one can be obtained.  
 Post Master Willis Neff, an ex-Representative of the Indiana Legislature and Willis Bunn (colored) an ex-Senator of the North Carolina Legislature, had a fierce war of words on the street Tuesday and came near resorting to blows. Neff threatened to cane the negro, but, when urged by the negro, he refused to do so. The quarrel was an outgrowth of politics and happily terminated without bloodshed.  
 The following licenses have been granted since last week.  
 Daniel Shay and Melissa Bugg.  
 Irvin Dickens and Callie Ellison.  
 Daniel Cline and Isabel J. Haltom.  
 Henry Siddons and Sarah M. Reeves.  
 Isaac K. Irwin and Minnie M. Reeves.  
 Walter E. Smith and Nancy E. Jessup.  
 Adam A. McVay and Virginia B. Hart.  
 Richardson C. Sutherland and Mattie E. Brothers.  
**Greencastle Township Schools.**  
 Schools begin Monday Sept. 17. No. 1, Junction, upper room, Sanford Bell, primary, Alice Talbott; No. 2, Black's school, Lena Bodemer; No. 4, Mt. Pleasant school, Rose Williams; No. 5, Cowgill's school, Maggie Steele; No. 6, Crow's school, Grace Beck; No. 7, Rains' school, Enos A. Wood; No. 8, Fox Ridge, upper room, Chas. B. Case, primary, Maria Kelly; No. 9, Hurt's school, Mary Kelly.  
**W. C. T. U.**  
 Lunch was served in our W. C. T. U. cottage on state fair grounds, last Monday at a labor day picnic.  
 By invitation of the state fair association, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk will attend the stat fair, September 20.  
 Sunday, Oct. 14, is the annual day of prayer for the national and the world's W. C. T. U. Can't some arrangements be made for special services in Greencastle on that day?  
 A ladies' large work basket, prettily decorated with white ribbon and filled with neatly folded packages of temperance leaflets, was a conspicuous object at the Marion county teacher's institute.  
 The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Thursday, Sept. 20, at the residence of Mrs. W. D. Allen. The meeting commences at 2.30 p. m.

**PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.**  
 H. C. Rudisill is sick.  
 Mrs. H. S. Renick is at home.  
 Miss Nellie Cutler is in Louisville.  
 Mrs. Jennie Tunnel leaves Friday.  
 W. J. Beckett, of Aurora, is in the city.  
 Miss Mary Corwin is absent from the city.  
 Miss Haines visited her father over Sunday.  
 Jessie Weik has returned from Springfield, Ills.  
 Warren Florer has returned from Minnesota.  
 Miss Nellie Fee has returned from Bloomington.  
 Mrs. J. M. Owen is visiting relatives at Louisville.  
 Prof. James H. Howe is expected home this week.  
 Mr. Marian Hurst and family are visiting in Iowa.  
 Rev. and Mrs. Hurlstone are in Cincinnati on business.  
 Mrs. Frank Beal has returned to her home in Frankfort.  
 Mrs. Gus. Lilly, of Indianapolis, is visiting Mrs. Banning.  
 Prof. H. B. Longdon and wife left for Germany this week.  
 S. W. Leonard and family have moved to Massachusetts.  
 Mrs. T. L. Elliott and children have returned from Indianapolis.  
 Mr. John Tunnel, of Plainview, Ills., is the guest of R. S. Ragan.  
 Miss Ana Augustus, of Paris, Ills., is visiting Miss Edith Crose.  
 Mrs. Cora Ormesby, of Chicago, is visiting Miss Georgia Keating.  
 Mrs. C. A. Sanborn has returned from a business trip to St. Louis.  
 Mrs. J. R. Weaver and daughters arrived from Ocean Grove last week.  
 Ed. Hibben and Fred. Jackson are at Columbus attending the exposition.  
 Columbus West, of Ellenwood, Kans., is visiting, Mrs. Wm. Fussler and family.  
 Howard Sargent of Crawfordsville, was the guest of Frank Klienbub Sunday.  
 Miss Mollie White who has been visiting Mrs. Ed. Thayer, of Greencastle, has returned.  
 Miss O'Brien, for a number of years connected with the city schools, has gone to Peru.  
 Jim Hollick, a boy about 7 years old, fell from a horse one day last week and broke his arm.  
 Miss Emma Barger left for Anderson Monday to accept a position in a millinery store.  
 Miss Tena Noe has returned from Bowling Green. She was accompanied by Miss Gregory.  
 Mrs. S. L. Bowman is entering her daughters at Summerville Academy, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. Eliza Davis, of Montclair, Ind., will remove to Greencastle next week to educate her children.  
 Master Freddie Hays, son of Frank Hays, had his arm broken above the wrist Saturday evening.  
 Mr. J. S. Wrenchy, of Kingman, Kansas, is visiting his father-in-law, Jno. R. Beard, who is very sick.  
 Misses Welch of Indianapolis, and Lane, of Racoon, are visiting the Misses Mamie and Belle Cawley.  
 N. A. Palmer, who has been in college here for the past three years, enters the Ohio M. E. conference this fall.  
 Miss Lizzie Michael who has been visiting her brother and sister at Indianapolis, returned home Monday.  
 C. A. Pfeifferberger received a kick from a Texas pony last week which disabled him from work for a few days.  
 Mrs. G. M. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Renick and Miss Jennie Black are in Cincinnati attending the exposition.  
 Misses Hattie Cox and Anna Farmer who have been visiting Miss Laura Watson, returned to Pana, Ills., yesterday.  
 Mr. Jenny and family, of Brazil, have taken rooms at Mr. Chapin's. They move here for the purpose of educating their children.  
 Rev. J. H. Worrall and Miss Clara E. Utz are to be married to-day noon at Colfax, Ind. Rev. Worrall is a graduate

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 I am now prepared to guarantee satisfaction to all who want **FIRST-CLASS PICTURES** At prices to suit the times, and all who call upon me will receive considerate and prompt attention. I shall labor to render it unnecessary for you to go elsewhere, either on account of the quality of the work or prices.  
 E. T. JONES. 19y1

of DePauw and a member of the North West Indiana M. E. Conference and will be stationed at Bellmore.  
 Prof. T. J. Bassett and Prof. S. S. Parr have returned from institute work and are preparing for the opening of the University.  
 J. H. Hill and daughter Hattie, and Mrs. John Paris, were attending the exposition and visiting Jerome Hill at Cincinnati last week.  
 Mrs. E. Marquis went to Chicago yesterday. Her daughter, who has been taking instructions on the violin for two or three months, will return with her on Saturday.  
 Mr. W. D. Wilcox, has arrived and is making preparations for the publication of The DePauw Adz., the new semi-monthly paper that is to take the place of the old monthly.  
 Mrs. M. J. Beckett returned last week from a visit north. Her sister, Miss Hattie Ward, accompanied her and will enter the preparatory department of the university.  
 Mrs. Almira Holmes of Horace, Ills., and Miss Rosa Blair of Crawfordsville, who have been visiting Chas. Houghland and family have returned home after a two week's visit.  
 The Methodist Advocate of Chattanooga, Tenn., passes under a new management, with Prof. McWhirter, of this city as business manager. Mr. McWhirter left this week for his future field.

**CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.**  
 Following are the appointments of the Northwest Indiana Methodist Conference, which closed at Rochester Monday:  
 Crawfordsville district, W. H. Hickman, P. E.—Cattin, Supply, A. S. Preston; Clermont, J. F. McDaniel; Covington, W. F. Switzer; Covington Circuit, C. B. Mock; Crawfordsville, G. W. Switzer; Crawfordsville Circuit, E. R. Johnson; Danville, D. M. Wood; Hillsborough, Supply, R. H. Moore; Houghville, H. C. Weston; Jamestown and North Salem, D. A. Rodgers; Judson, Supply, Jacob Rohm; Ladoga, E. W. Lawton; Mace, J. M. Stafford; Newton, H. H. Dunlavy; Perryville, W. S. Smith; Pleasant Hill, J. P. Blackmore; Rockville, J. G. Campbell; Russellville, J. W. Shell; Shawnee Mound, W. F. Pettit; Waverland, H. L. Kind; Yountsville, J. W. Loder; J. W. Green, Conference Agent DePauw University, member of Crawfordsville Quarterly Conference.  
 Greencastle District—A. A. Gee, P. E.—Annapolis and Montezuma, O. B. Rippetoe; Bainbridge, Supply (J. A. Cullen); Bellmore, J. H. Worrall; Brazil, Allen Lewis; Carbon, Supply (H. H. Carson); Harveysburg, Supply (E. L. Briggs); Clinton, David Handley; Coatesville, G. A. Bond; Greencastle, College Avenue, M. M. Parkhurst; Harmony, Supply (J. H. Carson); Harveysburg, Supply (E. L. Dunkelberger); Knightsville, Supply (M. H. Murlen); Morton, H. L. Grimes; Newport, R. S. Martin; Plainfield, O. C. Haskell; Sanford, Supply (H. H. Wright); Staunton, Supply (Addison Moore); Summit Grove, Thomas Meredith; Terre Haute, Asbury, J. H. Hollingsworth; Terre Haute, Centenary, S. B. Town; Terre Haute, Circuit, D. W. Risher; T. J. Bassett, professor in DePauw University, member of College Avenue Quarterly Conference, C. L. Harper goes to Brookston on the Lafayette Circuit.

**The Mann-Ridpath Wedding.**  
 Charles W. Mann and Miss May Love Ridpath were married at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. John Clark Ridpath, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 12th, at 8 o'clock, Dr. M. M. Parkhurst, of College Avenue Church, officiating.  
 The bride wore white silk and the groom the conventional black, Lieut. E. R. Chrisman, of the Fourth Cavalry U. S. A., was best man and Miss Jennie Smythe, bride's maid.  
 A large number of relatives and friends were present. Those attending from abroad were Lieut. Will V. Judson of Indianapolis, A. D. Park and H. I. Park, of Kendallville, brothers of Mrs. Mann; Ed. P. Thayer and family, of Greencastle; Johanna Talbott, Marshall, Mo., Miss Anna Augustus, Paris, Ill., Mrs. H. S. Coffeen, sister of Dr. Ridpath, Homer, Ill.  
 The bridal party left on the "Cannon Ball" for Terre Haute. From Terre Haute they will go to Columbus O., and Niagara Falls. Their future home will be Gambier, O., where Mr. Mann goes as instructor in the military department of Kenyon. Both are estimable young people and have the best wishes of numerous friends for their future happiness.  
 They were kindly remembered by their friends with a number of fine presents enumerated below:  
 Bohemian vase, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. John. Antique rose vase, Dr. and Mrs. Baker. Silver water service, Misses Martha, Emma and Elma Ridpath, and Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Chrisman. Pair silver ewers, H. G. Lawrence. Indianapolis Antique vase, A. O. White and family. Oxidized button hook, Baby Park, Kendallville. Oil of the "Pharaoh's" Roses, Jennie and Clara Smythe. Music rack, I. E. Crews and wife. Sofa pillow, Mrs. H. H. Mathias and daughter. Evening bonnet, Miss Rosa Blair. Etching, Emma Smythe. Sonnet and Artie Smythe. Book, W. H. Ragan and family. DeLuxe edition Ridpath's Universal history, bride's father. Gold Eagle, bride's father. Fancy banner, Miss Anna Augustus. Pair silver and crystal pickle dish, F. A. Arnold and wife. Oxidized tea spoons, knives and forks, H. L. Y. W. and A. B. Park. Kendallville. Silver nut pickers, Misses Minnie and Flora Park. Kendallville. Oxidized fruit knives, Howard Gordon. Metamora. Napkin rings, Myrtle Ridpath. Silver fruit spoons, Miss Florence Beck, Topoka, Kans. Pair picture, "Flower Girl", Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith. Silver and crystal fruit dish, Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Smythe. "Treasures of Art and Song", V. K. Hart, Detroit. Pair of plaques, Mrs. H. C. Coffeen. Homer, Ills. Gold cream ladle, Lieut. F. V. Koester. Seranton, Pa. Silver and crystal candabra, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Thayer, Greencastle. Silver frame, Pair Greek vases, Mrs. E. L. Moore, Lawrenceburg. Silver berry spoon, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Moore, Plush toilet case, the groom. Copy of Faust, overstreet Tree calf Tennyson, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Langdon. China rose-jar, Miss Lillian Southard. "Ben Hur", Oliver Matson.

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**Mackerel,**  
**White Fish,**  
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 PAINTS, GLASS,  
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**JONES' DRUG STORE.**

**Almost Here.**  
 As the time for the State Fair is nearly upon us the interest in this annual exhibition increases. This is one of the State enterprises of which she may well be proud, as it is now an established fact that Indiana outranks all the other states in the character of her annual exhibitions, while the attendance from year to year has been largely increased, as is shown conclusively by comparison of gate receipts. The state board of agriculture, recognizing the steady growth of the fair, and the great necessity of additional grounds and improvements to accommodate the large increase of exhibitors and visitors, has kept pace with the march of progress, and provided at a very large expenditure of money everything that is needed to show at the state fair of 1888 the most complete exhibit of the state's products that has been gathered together in the history of the state, and the management depend upon the people to give it such support as will redound to the credit of our rapidly growing commonwealth. Don't forget the date. It is September 17.



## Greencastle Banner

MILLARD J. BECKETT, PUBLISHER.  
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

TERMS FOR THE BANNER  
One year, \$1.50  
Six months, .75  
One month, .25

Advertising Rates.  
Locals, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.  
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Locals in black-face type, 20 a line first insertion; 10 each additional insertion.  
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Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.

COL. CURTIS, the Presidential candidate of the new Know Nothing party, thinks that because a candidate of the old Know Nothing party about a third of a century ago received 250,000 votes in New York, he himself is sure of about 500,000 in that State. The Know Nothing movement was as strong, comparatively speaking, in some of the old slave States as it was in New York. Perhaps Col. Curtis thinks he will carry Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, too, this year. The so-called American party was a power in these States once upon a time. The probability, however, is that in the Presidential race this year there will be a dead heat between Col. Curtis and Belya Lockwood.

THE Chambersburg (Pa.) Academy has adopted a capital rule. No boy will be admitted as a member of the school who uses tobacco in any way. We presume no teacher will be employed who uses it. There is abundant reason why educators should act decidedly in this matter. It is no longer a matter of sentiment to oppose tobacco. We now know to a certainty that it is a damage to health and a serious injury also to the brain. The cigarette is not only charged with nicotine but with opium. It is a disgrace to civilization to allow our boys to form the habit of using narcotics before they are fully grown. Their nerves can never attain strength and health, and it will be impossible to prevent a large amount of degeneration in the very face of education. The Chambersburg faculty is right. If they will use the weed, do not educate them. Let them go one way or the other—up or down.

RATHER a lively set of resolutions was recently passed by the Arkansas Medical Society, one of which reads: "Resolved, That the appearance in religious papers of homilies on prayer and praise, side by side with cures of incurable ailments (with often editorial indorsement), and other medicines really intended for feticide, largely tends to shake the confidence of the profession of medicine in the integrity of the managers and editors of such journals." The doctors then hint that, as their services are gratuitous to clergymen, they expect the latter to withhold indorsements from quacks. Part of the wording of the resolution might shake the confidence of schoolmasters in the grammatical skill of the medical profession of Arkansas; but the complaint is just, if the charges are true. It must be remembered, however, that those who publish such stuff carefully refrain from Sunday issues.

### THE DREADED FEVER.

A special from St. Augustine, Florida, says: A letter has been received in this city, disclosing a terrible state of affairs in the town of Bayard, a small settlement on the line of the Jacksonville and St. Augustine railroad, about twenty miles north of here. William Ortgus, the son of a farmer living at Sampson, about five miles of Bayard, had occasion to visit the latter place. On nearing the settlement he was attracted by a strong stench emanating from the vicinity of a house supposed to be vacant. Through curiosity he hitched his horse and proceeded to investigate. On reaching the house a ghastly spectacle met his eyes. Stretched upon a couch was the body of a woman, and in the same room were the bodies of five children. They had evidently been dead for several days. The boy, on realizing the horror of the scene, fled precipitately, and mounting his horse, rode back to his home and told the startling story to his parents. As St. Augustine is strictly quarantined against Bayard and that vicinity, the news did not reach here until several days after the occurrence. The country people are horror-stricken, and even if it were known that any one was occupying the house it is unlikely that any one of them could have been induced to go near it if he knew this was a case of yellow fever. It is supposed that the unfortunates were refugees from Jacksonville and were stricken with the disease after leaving town.

Jacksonville asks for aid from the people everywhere.

THE RECORD.  
Thursday, new cases 46; deaths 10.  
Friday: New cases, 77; deaths 8.  
Sunday: new cases, 49; deaths 7.  
Total cases, 604; deaths 73.  
Monday: New cases, 132; deaths, 15.  
The country is responding liberally to the call for relief.

New York City subscriptions for the relief of the afflicted in Jacksonville Monday amounted to \$14,331.04. Of this amount \$12,000 was the donation of one man, who refused to give his name. He presented Mayor Hewitt \$10,000 in gold certificates and two crisp one-thousand-dollar bills. The total amount subscribed to date is \$19,286.

## HARRISON'S ACCEPTANCE

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Tuesday night, gave the press his letter accepting the nomination tendered him by the Republican National convention. The letter is as follows:

Hon. M. M. Estee and others, Committee, etc.:

Gentlemen—When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing, almost daily, large delegations of my fellow-citizens, has not only occupied all of my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the interest of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic party, if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages, and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue can now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors for our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely can not stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress, and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practically free trade—free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "Free Trade"—it may be the more obscure motto, "Tariff Reform"; but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or, indeed, very important. The assault itself is the important fact.

Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt, without impugning their integrity, that, if free to act upon their convictions they would revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products. I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project "tariff reform," if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come, if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance.

The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent prevision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers, and to maintain the American scale of wages, by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages, and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workman will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of these theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system should be continued or destroyed.

The fact of a Treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenues does not necessitate, and should not suggest, the abandonment or

impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to affect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of the protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present taxation of expenditures to revenues, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction. The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people, and not the banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest on the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a momentary stringency, thus produced, to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received very cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people, if the system of protective duties is broken down. If the products of American shops must compete in the American market, without favoring duties, the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will need no laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract—they have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to send for them.

In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitations is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible or desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization.

The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

Our civil compact is a government by majorities; and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influences in public affairs. The individual, or community, or party, that practices or connives at election frauds, has suffered irreparable injury and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it. The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make the right secure and to punish frauds upon the ballot.

Our colored people do not ask special legislation to their interest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of citizenship. They will, however, naturally distrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement while their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be coerced.

The Nation, not less than the States, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This common interest very early suggested national aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new States. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of common school education in the States.

The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequate, and even oppressive, when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several Territories are well able to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of free commonwealths in the American Union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people, and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a Territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing States. But admission should be resolutely refused to any Territory, a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a Republican form of government.

The declaration of the convention against "all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens" is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily, capital shares the losses of idleness with labor; but under the operation of the trust, in some

of its forms, the wage-worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe, and, in a small measure, to experience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved, only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions, I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality, and that, in the competition for civil appointments, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform. I still think so, and, therefore, cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness, and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil-service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great, both in material strength and moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the national dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American States. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the neighboring ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate. Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good Providence that made and has kept us a Nation will lead to wise and safe conclusions.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
BENJ. HARRISON.

### The Preacher Thanked Heaven.

An old sea captain sat in the lobby of the custom-house yesterday. He was in a talkative mood, and related a number of funny experiences he had with ministers. There was one in particular, says the Baltimore News, which amused him very much as he recalled it.

"Once, when we left London," he began, "to make a trip to Baltimore, among the passengers on board was a preacher. We had hardly got out of the river before the good man became awfully sick, and he felt sure that something was wrong with the ship. He related his fears to me, and to ally them, I took him to the fore part of the vessel, where a number of sailors were at work.

"Do you hear those men swear?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied. "Isn't it shocking? What will become of them?"

"Well, I don't know," I answered, "but it must be plain they are not worried about the condition of the ship." The reverend gentlemen saw the point and felt much easier.

"The next day a terrible storm arose. The vessel plunged in the trough of the waves, and the passengers were greatly frightened.

"I noticed the preacher going to the same part of the ship, and I followed him. Suddenly he stopped and listened attentively. Then he exclaimed: 'Thank heaven, they are still swearing.' I need not add that the boat didn't go down."

Colonel William R. Morrison does not belong to the Jefferson Club or any other similar organization. He says he belongs to his wife and to the Democratic party and to nothing else.

## INDIANA STATE NEWS.

Half the Maxinkuckee cottages are closed.

Warkusa is getting many new houses.

The schools of Elkhart are overcrowded.

A case of glanders was reported at Terre Haute Wednesday.

Rush county is said to be covered with about \$1,000,000 worth of mortgages.

Farmers in Deer Creek township, Cass county, have organized for police protection.

Michigan City has more secret and benevolent societies than any other town in the State.

The Fourth District Republicans nominated Manly D. Wilson, of Madison, for Congress on the fourth ballot.

The bear that has been circling around in Montgomery county has been seen in the suburbs of Crawfordsville.

Burglars made a raid at Walkerton, the other night, and took notes and money from the store of Ross & Reese amounting to nearly \$5,000.

Miss Elizabeth Todd, aged nineteen, of Jackson county, killed herself with poison Monday. She had been disappointed in a love affair.

It is hoped that the new life-saving station at Michigan City will be completed in sixty days. The work has been greatly delayed in various ways.

Hon. L. O. Schroeder, ex-Mayor of Vevay, one of the ablest lawyers of Southern Indiana and a prominent Democratic politician, is dead. His "Civil Justice Treatise" is a standard work.

Things are now arranged so that the Hoosier farmer can have fresh meat all the year round and not have to fall back on his smoke house. The traveling butchers are supplying his demands.

While firing an anvil at a political meeting at Advance, nine miles west of Liberty, George Beam was seriously if not fatally hurt by a premature explosion. His eyes were burned badly, and he may lose his sight.

James M. Chamberlain, aged sixty-five years, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Steele township, Daviess county, hanged himself, Friday morning, in a grove near his home. The body was not discovered for some time.

The little town of Annapolis, Parke county, with 400 or 500 inhabitants, has been scourged by typhoid fever. Twenty-six cases, three fatal, are reported in one month, and many are still very sick. The cause is bad sanitary conditions.

Grant county has a snake now. It is a monster snake. It has been seen on the farm of Mr. Lewis Landis. It is suspected that this is the same snake that has been frightening the lowly inhabitants of Walash county for several weeks.

Wm. K. Parkinson, ex-County Commissioner of Jasper county, died Monday of Bright's disease. Mr. Parkinson was a grandson of the celebrated Simon Kenton, who was distinguished in the pioneer history of Kentucky and Ohio. Mr. Parkinson was engaged in farming and stock raising, and was quite wealthy.

Wm. Anderson, of Lake Township, and Mrs. Thomas, of Eel River Township, Allen county, were married by Judge O'Rourke, of Fort Wayne, Wednesday. The groom is a prominent farmer and is on the shady side of seventy-four years, while his bride, a well preserved widow, is benevolent and good looking at seventy.

The residence and contents belonging to J. Edwards, near Riahville, were totally destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Mr. Edwards and a small child were sleeping up stairs, and barely escaped with their lives. Raising a window with the child in his arms, Mr. Edwards jumped out, but was badly burned and bruised. He succeeded in arousing the family below and got them out safely.

Suit is to be brought in the Harrison Circuit Court against ex-Treasurer John C. Graves and his bondsmen to recover \$14,000, which the County Commissioners say he is behind in his accounts. Graves retired a year ago after making a settlement, and that was supposed to be final. However, county orders were received of which no register had been kept.

The boiler of a steam thrasher engine belonging to Bennett & Glover exploded Wednesday on the farm of Edward Green, in Salt Creek township, Jackson county. William Bennett, one of the owners, was killed. His body was hurled 150 yards. George McElfresh, John Lambert, Brazile Weekly and Ambrose Thompson were slightly injured. Charles Dabb was blown 100 feet, but suffered no severe injuries.

Edward Chamberlain, the Monticello murderer, who has been confined in the Northern Indiana prison for several months past for safe keeping pending his trial, bids fair to defeat the ends of justice, for he is gradually starving himself to death. He has not tasted food of any kind for two weeks past, and refuses even delicacies. His appearance is greatly changed, and unless his trial occurs soon he will succeed in making away with himself.

John Kepplinger, who was with John Brady in the latter's house Saturday night when an unknown assassin fired at both through a window, gave his testimony Wednesday before the Coroner of Daviess county. Kepplinger is suffering from the wound in his head and may never recover entirely from his injury. Brady died instantly. Kepplinger rushed to the door, wounded as he was, after the shots were fired, and saw a man

disappearing down the road on horseback. The people of the neighborhood think a tramp, who had been loitering in the vicinity, was responsible.

The freight train crew which left Cincinnati Tuesday evening en route for Indianapolis, and which included Conductor Teich, Patrick Cooney and Mr. Jenkins, all residents of Indianapolis were attacked while side-tracked at Delhi, by three colored men, whom Cooney had ejected from the train; two of the ruffians opened fire on Cooney at short range, firing several shots without effect. Even after the train started up the negroes continued to shoot, following after the train as fast as they could run. Still later a watchman at Delhi, who had witnessed the assault, undertook the arrest of the desperadoes, and was himself fired upon. The assailants were tramps.

A horrible case of homicide occurred late Wednesday evening, three miles southwest of Columbus. James Ford, a farmer, while delirious from typhoid fever, sprang from his bed, and, seizing a chair, made a vicious attack upon his wife and two children, who were in the room. The infant child was killed outright. He struck his wife several times over the head, inflicting injuries from which she will die. His ten-year-old son was knocked senseless, and so seriously beaten that he can not possibly live. The screams of the terror-stricken family aroused the neighbors, and several men soon arrived on the scene, horrified at the sight that met their gaze. It took the work of eight men to manacle the maniac.

### POLITICAL.

Arkansas went Democratic, last week, by 16,500 majority.

Vermont gives a Republican plurality of 28,954, majority of 27,659 and again of 5,809.

Congressman Payne, of Pennsylvania, expresses the belief that the Republicans will carry New York, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey.

A mass meeting at New York Friday night to protest against the renomination of Governor Hill was attended by 2,500 people.

The Union Labor party, in convention at Newport, Ky., Saturday nominated George Thebe for Congress in the Seventh district to run against Speaker Carlisle. Thebe declined, and W. R. Fox, of Covington, was nominated.

Mr. Thurman was given a grand reception in New York Thursday night. During his speech he was taken sick and was compelled to stop and was taken to his hotel. His illness is not at all serious.

Miss Anna Dickinson, famous as an actress, writer and lecturer, in accordance with arrangements made by the National Republican Committee, will begin a canvass of Indiana on the 20th of the present month. It is understood that she will talk chiefly about American homes.

Senator Edmunds telegraphed General Harrison the following on the result of the Vermont election being made known: "Vermont greets you with more than 27,000 majority. Let all patriots strike the workers of sham and the enemies of American labor." J. C. McCullough sent the following telegram: "As Vermont promised at Chicago in June, so she has performed at the ballot box in September. The Republican star that never sets ascends higher, and will never set."

Chairman Huston has formally declined the challenge of Chairman Jewett for a joint debate between Hovey and Matson. Mr. Huston says: "I am well satisfied that joint debates simply result in drawing party lines and arousing party prejudice, and certainly are not conducive to a calm and intelligent consideration of political questions. I am in favor of the fullest discussion possible of the great political questions now at issue, and General Hovey and many others, competent representatives of our party, will be given an opportunity of explaining our position. Any imputation that we do not want a free and full discussion of the record of the two parties is wholly unwarranted."

### Must Live Right to Die Right.

Church Union.  
Natural death is to die sweetly without a sob, struggle, or a sigh. It is the result of a long life of interrupted health, of a long life of "temperance in all things," and such a death should be one of the aims of every human being, so that we may not only live long, but in that long life be able to do much for man and much for God. The love of life is a universal instinct; life is a duty, its peril or neglect a crime. We are placed on earth for a purpose; that purpose can be none other than to give us an opportunity of doing good to ourselves and others; and to be anxious to be "off duty" sooner than God wills is no indication of true piety. The good man has one ruling, ever present desire, and that is to live as long on the earth as his Maker pleases, and while living to do the utmost he can to benefit and bless mankind, and to accomplish a long and active and useful life, the study how to preserve and promote a high degree of bodily health is indispensable. And it seems to be ordained by a Providence both wise and kind, as a reward of a temperate life, and that such a life should be largely extended, that its decline should be as calm as a summer's evening, as gentle as the babe sleeps itself away on its mother's breast.



## FARM AND HOME.

### MAKING CHEESE.

American Cultivator.

A correspondent of Mt. Moriah, Mo., asks for directions for making cheese. For the manufacture of cheese on a small scale there are required a cheese hoop about ten inches in diameter with a follower, a new wash-tub and a press. The milk should be taken perfectly fresh from the cow, and strained through a cloth into the cheese-tub. As a gallon of milk will make one pound of cheese, the precise quantity used at a time should be noted. Part of it should be warmed so that the temperature of the whole, when in the tub shall be raised to 83 deg. Fahrenheit. The rennet, thoroughly cleaned and prepared, should be then added, enough being used to produce curdling in about 40 minutes. As soon as the curd will break smoothly, it should be cut with curd knives into squares and then be allowed to stand until all the whey runs off. Part of this whey is then heated, the mass of curd is lifted and broken into minute pieces, and warm whey is added until the temperature of the whole is raised to 98 deg. Fahrenheit. When cool this operation is repeated until the curd becomes crumbly, easily falling to pieces when pressed in the hand. The whey is then all drained off, and the curd put into the cooler and cut up with curd knives; when the temperature has fallen somewhat it is turned over and left till it assumes a flaky condition. When nearly dry, curd is added in the proportion of four pounds to ten pounds of curd, and the whole is mixed thoroughly with a curd mill. It is then put into the bandage inside the hoop and is put on the press. After remaining there from two to four hours it should be taken out and turned. The next day it may be taken from the press and put on a shelf to cure. While curing it should be watched closely to keep all flies from it, should be rubbed over daily with warm melted butter, and daily turned. It is fit for use from six to eight weeks after it is pressed.

### TRANSPLANTED WEEDS.

Many farmers make themselves much needless trouble with weeds. The difficulty originates in not killing them promptly as soon as they appear above the surface, or, if possible, a little before. When an annual weed seed has sprouted, its root at first is only a fine, slender white thread, which exposure to sun and air causes to wither and perish. The slightest brushing with a garden rake destroys the small weeds in its path as effectually as would deeper cultivation. But let this thread-like fibre thicken, and itself become the centre from which numerous small fibres spread, and its destruction becomes a more difficult matter. If uprooted, it can only be done by loosening the surface soil. So long as the root lies in contact with the earth, its rootlets will catch hold and try to furnish the plant with moisture from the soil.

In a rainy time, when weeds have been at neglect, cultivation may even do injury rather than good. Gardeners know that frequent transplanting makes plants stocky, and gives them numerous fibrous roots. It serves the same purpose with weeds. The worst of these, when it sprouts from the seed, is easily killed. No doubt a young Canada thistle or quack seed sprouting and pushing forth its fine root can be destroyed by the brush of a hoe. But let them develop the underground stems, and their eradication becomes an interminable job.

### CHICKEN LICE.

R. H. K., Cummings, Ill., writes to ask if some certain cure for chicken lice can not be given. In reply we quote the directions given by Dr. Spalding, a well known poultry writer, in the Fancier's Weekly for dealing with this trouble. He says: "I can give you a specific against all manner of mischievous insects that infest the poultry house and nests. Something safer, surer, and more convenient than fumigation or whitewash, and so speedy and so simple that when once employed the poultryman fastens his hold upon it as an entirely satisfactory specific. I take for 600 square feet of house room, one half bushel of lime, place it in a box in the open air and sprinkle with water, and secure complete pulverization; in other words, slake the lime perfectly, let it get entirely cool, and then to this half bushel of pulverized lime add ten pounds of sulphur and one ounce fluid carbolic acid, and stir the whole with a stick until well mixed, then it can be safely handled with the hand. After sweeping out the hen house drive out all the birds, close all the doors and windows, and begin at the further end and walk backward, scattering the mixture freely all over the floor and through the air, on to the perches and into the nests, everywhere thoroughly, and it is difficult to conceive how dense the cloud of medicated dust that will hang suspended throughout the whole interior of the house. Gradually it settles everywhere, in every crack and crevice, and wherever it reaches a hen house or other insect, he retires from business permanently. It purifies as it flies. I think there is nothing on earth equal to it for thoroughness, cheapness and expedition. If the chicks have Roup, leave them in the house and let them stem the storm; it won't kill nor hurt them; but the sneezing will be terrific and every par-

ticle of mucous that has accumulated in the air passages and throat will be expelled and the medicated dust will reach every portion of the membrane and cure it too. But Gapes—that is the deadliest shot on Gapes one could imagine. It kills the worms in the air passages and makes the chick cough them up and so cures the case at once.

### BARLEY FOR LATE FALL FEED.

A writer in the Mirror and Farmer gives his experience with barley as follows:

I sowed two bushels of barley on 130 rods of ground, which had just grown a crop of oats, on August 13, 1887, and seeded it with timothy at the same time. It grew well, and during the latter part of October, when almost everything else was sere and brown, it was a pretty and refreshing sight, as beautiful as a field of wheat in June and a wonder to nearly all who passed by, and I was often amused to see old farmers leave their wagons and get over the fence to examine it, and were not satisfied even then without consulting me. To nearly all it was a revelation to learn that barley would stand such heavy frosts and still keep green, and some thought it must be a new variety of Manitoba frost proof wheat which they had read about. It was sown at just the right time for October feed, but would have held green better in November if it had been sown three or four days later. To bear frosts well it needs considerable vitality left in the plant and that is all used up when the plant produces seed. Our first heavy, killing frost came on October 15, about one week later than usual. And I think from August 12 to 15 is the right time to sow in our climate. Farmers in New Hampshire would probably need to sow a little earlier. It makes a nice cow feed, richer than fodder corn, though of course not near so bulky, and horses are very greedy for it. If the grass sown with it will produce a full crop next season, I think we can mow a meadow, turn it over, seed with barley and grass, get an extra crop for our labor, lose no time for the land and have new meadows often, but we must not forget to pile on the manure.

### A Spavined Stranger.

Detroit Free Press.

There was a group of men talking horse in the office of the Hotel Cadillac, when they were joined by a stranger, who kept putting in his oar at every opening, and who finally observed:

"Yes, I expect I owned the first horse which ever trotted a mile in three minutes."

"You? Did you ever own a horse?" sharply queried one of the group.

"Of course I did."

"A real horse?"

"Certainly."

"Flesh and blood?"

"Yes, sir."

"Look here, my friend, you've heard of a spavin on a horse, haven't you?"

"I should say I had! I've cured dozens of 'em."

"Then you are just the man to settle a dispute. Do these spavins break out in the upper or lower jaw? Don't answer me off-hand, but take time to think, as much depends on it. Walk about a little and be sure you are right."

The stranger got up in a dazed way, walked to the door, and as he turned to come back he saw that his chair had been filled, and that it was a cold cut on him.

"Where do spavins break out?" he muttered as he surveyed the group. "That's according. If I can get hold of the fellow who made a fool of me spavins will break out of him in ten thousand places at once, and they'll be gosh darned spavins to boot!"

### A RELIABLE REMEDY.

Allcock's Porous Plaster never fails to give speedy proof of their efficiency as the best external remedy for Weak Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Pulmonary and Kidney Difficulties, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Heart, Spleen, Liver and Stomach Affections, Strains and all Local Pains.

They have been in use for over thirty years, and their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities as well as by voluntary and unimpeachable testimonials from thousands who have used them. Ask for Allcock's and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

A bad sign—A forged signature.

### A Horse Who Can Talk!

Everybody has heard of a "horse laugh," but who has ever seen an equine gifted with the power of speech? Such an animal would be pronounced a miracle; but so would the telegraph and the telephone have been a hundred years ago. Why, even very recently a cure for consumption would have been looked upon as miraculous, but now people are beginning to realize that the disease is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it, if taken in time. This world-renowned remedy will not make new lungs, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy state when all other means have failed. Thousands can gratefully testify to this. All druggists.

When the head is sick the whole body is sick.

The Population of the United States is about sixty millions, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the Throat and Lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Trial sizes free. Large bottles 50c and \$1. Sold by all druggists.

## INDIANA'S STATE FAIR.

There is no event that so forcibly reminds us of the "whirligig of time," as the near approach of the State Fair, i. e. September 17th to 22d inclusive.

Visitors will be astonished at the sight of the grand stand, 400 feet long, 40 feet wide and two stories in height, on the new addition.

The new speed ring is a "daisy," a model of perfection.

Fifteen wells are provided on the fair grounds for drinking water, besides the City Water Works, which supplies the Exposition Hall, machinery and fountains.

Fifteen acres of machinery will be on exhibition.

The improvement in the breeds of horses as demonstrated at the State Fair is amazing.

Every breed of imported cattle in the United States will be represented.

The head center for the swine breeders of the nation is at the Indiana State Fair. The Women's Department of the Fair has acquired a national reputation for extent and superiority.

The florists of the State have organized and something extra in that line may be expected at the Fair.

The natural gas mains that supply the city are laid alongside of the State Fair grounds. Display of the gas light will be made and the gas utilized in many ways at the Fair.

The presidential candidates have been invited to visit the Indiana State Fair and assurance received that some of them will be present.

The number of entries is the largest in the history of the State Board of Agriculture.

For seals, stencils, rubber stamps, etc., call on Geo. J. Mayer, 15 S. Meridian st. Pen and pencil stamps complete for 35c. Catalogue free.

The Enterprise Foundry Co., Indianapolis, are making a specialty of their broad ribbon steel wire, residence fence. It is as durable as wrought iron, as cheap as wooden pickets, and the nearest fence out. The posts and railings are also of iron. When visiting the State Fair call at 176 South Pennsylvania street, and inspect this latest and neatest of fences, or send for circulars. If you see this fence you will buy it.

W. D. Seaton, "The Hatter," 25 N. Penn. st., four doors south of the P. O. will sell you a first-class hat or cap for less money than anyone else in the city.

Everybody should call at Boston Photograph Gallery, 94 1/2 East Wash. st., and examine its work. Best Cabinet Photographs at \$1 a dozen. Near court house.

Don't forget me! Jewelry, the finest and cheapest. S. D. Crane, 98 E. Wash. st.

### FRAMED PHOTOGRAPHS.

For \$4 I will send anywhere one of these photographs, framed in oak and bronze, boxed and express PAID. They are 20x24 inches, best work; frame is latest style antique oak with bronze decoration, 4 in. wide, making a handsome picture 24x28 in., wire, nail and hook enclosed. A bargain! List: Becker—

"Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Bodenhausen," "Listening to Fairies," "Listening to Nightingale," "Nydia," "Douglas," "Jersey," "Alderney," "Jersey Family," "Jersey Beauties," "Evangeline," "Hardy," "Thoroughbred," "Max," "Madonna," "Murrillo," "Magdalen," "Raphael," "Sistina Madonna," "Kichter," "Queen Louise," "Reynolds," "Cherubs," "Millet," "Angelus," "Shepherdess," "Gleaners," "Viberts," "Missionary's Story," "LaVinci," "Last Supper," "Trod—" "Puppies," "Kittens." Small sample photo of these, 15c in 1c stamps. Allow two days to fill orders. J. M. BOWLES, 1 N. Meridian st., Indianapolis, Ind. Cut this out! It may appear but once in this paper.

### At a Medicinal Springs.

Invalid—I have been here now for six weeks and I don't see that the water has had the slightest effect.

Dr. Candid—You must have patience. There was a man here last season who didn't die until after he had been here two months.

LOG CABINS can hardly be considered handsome or elegant, but they were fit habitations for the rugged pioneers of America. Our ancestors were rugged specimens of noble manhood, complete in health, strength and endurance. Their whole some remedies are reproduced to the later age, in Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Warner's "Tippecanoe."

One calls another "long ears."

"As glares the tiger on his foe, Hemmed in by hunters, spears and bows, And ere he bounds upon the ring, Selects the object of his spring."

So disease, in myriad forms, fastens its fangs upon the human race. Ladies who suffer from distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in the ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

A man's own business does not delude his fingers.

Don't Disgrace everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

The liar is sooner caught than the cripple.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

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City with the original New York cast, forty persons in all, scenery and appointments. You cannot afford to miss it.

At English's Opera House during fair week the attraction will be the funniest of all the funny comedians, Gus Williams in his new plays, "Kepler's Fortune" and "The Leedville Squire." In both plays he introduces his catching songs, dances and specialties, and his company is composed of the best fun makers in the profession. Williams is a great favorite wherever he plays. He makes people laugh, and laugh hard and long, whether they want to or not. Those who have seen him will be sure to see him again and those who have not have a great treat in store for them. He is acknowledged to be the most natural and most original German dialect comedian on the American stage.

At the new Park Theatre, on Washington street, opposite the State House, where the prices are only 10, 20 and 30 cents, the attraction will be "Arizona Joe," the most famous scout and spy of the West, who in his two plays, "Blackhawk" and "The Wild Violet," presents vivid pictures of life on the frontier.

In each performance he presents his wonderful acting dogs and horses, marvels of sagacity and training, and gives exhibitions of his phenomenal rifle shooting, in which he has no equal in the world. His plays, which are full of fun and excitement, will be put on the stage with special scenery and realistic effects. There are matinees at this beautiful theatre every afternoon except Sunday, and it is the favorite resort for ladies and children in the afternoon.

A visit to the city would be incomplete without going to see the wonderful Eden Musee, under the Park Theatre, with its thousand curiosities, wax figures, tableaux, scenes, freaks, etc. The admission is but 10 cents, and it is open day and night.

Aluminum in Cast Iron. Report of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Several interesting papers were read in Section D, which is devoted to mechanical science and engineering. W. J. Keep, C. E., Superintendent of the Michigan Stove Company, of Detroit, read one on "The Influence of Aluminum Upon Cast Iron." He said he had made a large number of tests with ordinary white and gray cast iron by adding aluminum.

He proved that aluminum caused white iron to turn gray, that it entirely prevented blowholes, increased the strength, took away all tendency to chill, lessened the thickness of scale, softened the iron, increased elasticity, reduced permanent set, and, with white iron, increased fluidity. Aluminum reduces shrinkage by its sudden changing of combined carbon to graphite. Substantially all of the aluminum added remains in the metal to exert an influence when remelted.

One hair of a woman draws more than a cart rope.

Men and Women's Bones. Joints and muscles may escape the agonizing tortures of rheumatism if they will but "take time by the forelock," and annihilate the symptoms of oncoming trouble with the benignant and highly sanctioned blood purifier and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Poisons mostly constitute the ordinary means of battling with this atrocious complaint. Avoid the risk of using these by resorting to the safe as well as effectual anti-phlogistic and preventive. After exposure to damp, through drafts and other causes which encourage a rheumatic tendency, a wineglassful of the Bitters prevents ill effects. No surer preventive of material ailments like fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake exists, and it is, besides, a most genial recuperator of strength exhausted by excessive mental or physical effort. Miners, mariners, operatives and others whose avocations involve laborious work in rough weather out of doors, or close application indoors, find it invaluable.

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it." J. W. WILLEFORD, Quincy, Ill.

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Iron Fence Posts Adapted for Farm, Railroad Cemetery and Residence Fencing. Material for a 7-Strand Barb Wire Fence, with Iron Posts and Sigs for 50 cents per rod. Address:

ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

St. John's Academy, W. Maryland St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Boarding and Day School conducted by Sisters of Providence. Full particulars given in catalogue, for which address:

SISTER SUPERIOR.

FREE TRADE PRICES! NO PROTECTION! NO TARIFFS! \$15. \$45 SEWING MACHINES ONLY \$15. I was given up by doctors 3 years ago and had to use a crutch for Sciatic Rheumatism; suffered about 7 years; first application of St. Jacobs Oil. Recovered, two bottles cured. GEORGE A. ROSE.

Red-ridden. Beaver Dam, Wis. May 19, '88. Spring of 1887 was taken with Sciatica; suffered two months; was confined to bed; tried several doctors without benefit. Tried St. Jacobs Oil and was cured. JANNETTE WEBER.

Lameness. Utica, Fulton Co., Illinois. Three or four years ago was taken with lameness in hip; was in bed part of time; tried several doctors without benefit. Tried St. Jacobs Oil. Address applications to St. Jacobs Oil. WM. HAPPEL.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

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## A Rhyme of the Hour.

We were out among the milch cows, speaking of the best ones there.

When the farmer of my first choice said, with patronizing air:

"She's as plump as any pigeon, and her coat as soft silk."

But the slickest-looking heifer ain't the one that gives the milk."

Take a lesson from the farmer, with his sturdy common sense,

Who, unlike the politician, never sits astride the fence;

Watch the smoothest-talking fellow; he may prove the biggest bilk;

Know "the slickest-looking heifer ain't the one that gives the milk."

EXCHANGE SIFTINGS. The note that is in Mr. Keely's eye doesn't appear to get into his motor.

These are the days when the shop keeper will endeavor to palm off fans upon you.

Old Grum, since his daughter has grown up, Says he doesn't get any repose,

All the day time he's footing her bills, And at night he is footing her beaux.

If you want to find out what a great and wide doubt permeates your fellow-man, just get a black eye. Then attempt to explain it.

Men and Women's Bones. Joints and muscles may escape the agonizing tortures of rheumatism if they will but "take time by the forelock," and annihilate the symptoms of oncoming trouble with the benignant and highly sanctioned blood purifier and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Poisons mostly constitute the ordinary means of battling with this atrocious complaint. Avoid the risk of using these by resorting to the safe as well as effectual anti-phlogistic and preventive. After exposure to damp, through drafts and other causes which encourage a rheumatic tendency, a wineglassful of the Bitters prevents ill effects. No surer preventive of material ailments like fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake exists, and it is, besides, a most genial recuperator of strength exhausted by excessive mental or physical effort. Miners, mariners, operatives and others whose avocations involve laborious work in rough weather out of doors, or close application indoors, find it invaluable.

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# OUR NEW FALL GOODS

ARE NOW COMING IN. WE WILL  
HAVE SOMETHING NEW EVERY WEEK.

GIVE US A CALL.  
W.C. TALBURT & COMPANY.

**FURNITURE!**

At Lowest Prices. Don't fail to see my stock and get prices before buying.

**BED ROOM SETS,**  
**PICTURE FRAMING,**  
**PARLOR GOODS,**  
**MATTRESSES, BEDSPRINGS,**  
**CHAIRS, ROCKERS, CARD TABLES,**  
**JAMES HURLEY,**  
North Side Square - - - - - Greencastle.

**SPECIAL INVITATION**

To call and examine my fall line of Bed Room Sets, Parlor Goods, Side Boards, Bed Steads, Rockers, Chairs, and Bed Steads and Mattresses. Picture Framing Upholstering, and repairing a specialty.

**JAMES M. HURLEY.**  
35-4m North Side Public Square - - - - - Greencastle.

## THE DOG AND THE SHADOW

A Dog, crossing a bridge over a stream with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw his own shadow in the water, and took it for that of another Dog, with a piece of meat double his own in size. He therefore let go his own, and scurried after the other Dog, to get his larger piece from him. He thus lost both. —Aesop's Fables.

**IT ALWAYS PAYS TO hold on to a good thing. People who have tried Santa Claus Soap hold on to it because it is good. Some may think that because there are other Soaps that give more in bulk for the money, that they are cheaper; but such bulk is made up with rosin. When quality is sacrificed for quantity, such soap is not cheap at any price. Santa Claus Soap is the best, and is sold by all grocers. It is made only by**

**N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, Ill.**

## DR. D. E. BARNES

Of Crawfordsville, Indiana. Specialist in Chronic and Private diseases of all kinds. **FISTULA**, Hemorrhoids, and all diseases of the Rectum, Tumors, Stricture cured without the knife or detention from business. **PILES**, Eye, Ear, Deformities, Diseases peculiar to women, Nose and Throat. **CATARH**, a CURE GUARANTEED. **KIDNEYS**, Diabetes, Bright's Disease and all bladder troubles a cure guaranteed. Isaac Loyd, John Burnside, Frank Gill, Russellville; Nathan Freeman, Thos. Everson, Ladoga; Jeremiah Blades, Rosedale. **GREENCASTLE:** Lewis House, Sept. 15, Oct. 13, Nov. 19, Dec. 8. Consultation FREE.

**Forewarned is Forearmed.**

"There may be something too much of confidence in the Republicans, for the Democracy propose to adopt so far as practicable the Southern election methods in the North—and they will have on hand the largest corruption fund ever used for electoral purposes in any age or country."

"First, Cleveland has set the example of sending the committee one-fifth of a year's salary for election purposes, and this precedent is the law for the office-holders under the mugwump civil-service-reform rules and regulations. Second, the individual subscriptions by the monopolistic trust Democrats are very large, and will be made larger. Third, there is no joke about it this time that the free trade attitude of the Democrats has brought substantial sympathy from England. Fourth, there are no necessary election expenses in the South that amount to anything, and the peril in which the Democratic party is placed will draw large sums from that section. Last but not least there are \$40,000,000 more than usual deposited in the national banks—and the word goes round that the banks must be milked 1 per cent. on the sums they hold for Cleveland campaign purposes."

"The amount of it is the Democratic party will be in possession of an unprecedented sum of money, and use it without scruple, and probably upon a system well considered. Indiana will no doubt be subjected to the full fury of the assault by the money power. It is known that a special struggle is being made for Nevada, and that if the Democrats can not carry another Blaine state, and can pick up Nevada, and can hold New York and New Jersey, they can win. If the Republicans can carry Indiana and Connecticut.—Commercial Gazette."

**Thurman As An Orator.**

We invite careful consideration to some points in the tariff doctrine of Democratic Candidate Thurman, as expressed in his great tariff speech at Toledo on Monday night. He began:

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens: It has been my privilege to speak in this goodly city of Toledo a number of times in my life, and I never came here to speak that I was not received with the kindest attention and regard by all your people. (Applause.)

Second point: I am, therefore, here to-night gratified, highly and greatly gratified, that I have once more the privilege of saying a few words to you. (Renewed applause.)

Third point: I have spoken already nine times to-day.

Fourth point: I shall, therefore, be very brief in what I have to say to-night.

Fifth and sixth points: I should be brief. I must husband my voice.

Peroration: It is time for me to stop. With one exception, the last point was the strongest one in the whole speech. The exception is this: But I must pass on.

This could have been strengthened only making it, "we must pass on," including Mr. Cleveland, for they both will "pass on," and great will be the pass thereof.

**Nast's Fall.**

Tom Nast, the hired man of the Democratic campaign committee! Samson grinding in the mills of the Philistines for wages! What an end!—Hartford Current.

### Cold Facts.

The utter subservience of principals to partisan considerations by the Democrats, says the San Francisco Chronicle, is shocking to every decent-minded man. That party, more than any other, was at one time the professed friend of silver, but because Cleveland became involved in the coils of the New York gold and National Bank ring and has tabooed the white metal, and every Jack of a Democrat in the country has gone back on bi-metalism.

The silence produced in a Democratic crowd by the simple inquiry, What is the matter with Senator Payne's little Standard Oil Trust? Is positively sickening. Somehow or other it is distasteful to some people to have the fact alluded to that Secretary Whitney occupies a seat in Grover Cleveland's Cabinet because his father-in-law threw the influence of the Standard Oil Trust for the Democratic party in 1884.

Mills says in a recent speech: "Wool is not a product of labor; it grows on sheep." Following this out, we reach this conclusion: Coal is not a product of labor. It is in the ground. Corn is not a product of labor. It grows in the ground. The sheep according to Mr. Mills' logic requires no human care. It is not herded, must not be protected from dogs and other numerous enemies. It makes its own living, when the ground is covered with snow, then the wool drops off of its accord, arranges itself ready for use. It don't have to be carded or spun. All of this would follow logically from the above-quoted remark of Mr. Mills, who is the statesman who is aiding and abetting the efforts of President Cleveland to make ours a free trade country.—Cumberland News.

The New York Tribune says, with perfect truth, of Gen. Harrison's addresses, that they "have shown him to be a statesman of sound judgment, versatile talent and original power. He has not evaded any question of the day, has not spoken ambiguously on any subject, and has succeeded every time in making a favorable impression upon his audience. To deliver as many as eighty speeches without being charged with a single error of judgment is a remarkable achievement. A great impulse has been given to the canvass in Indiana and throughout the Union."

The Old Roman proves the truthfulness of a remark made by the late lamented Morton, of Indiana, who said that the Democratic party reminded him of a man riding backward in a railway car. The party never saw anything until it passed by. Just so with the judge. At this late day he can rejoice in the emancipation of the slaves, although he is now arguing for the slavery of the white laborers of the country to the loom bosses and ironmasters of England.—Ohio State Journal.

The Democratic newspapers profess to be angry at the rejection of the fisheries treaty. That treaty would cut off \$6,000,000 of tariff revenue by establishing free trade in fish, and secure in return to our fishermen privileges not worth \$50,000. In view of the present critical condition of the treasury, Mr. Cleveland secretly returns thanks every morning that the treaty was rejected.

The news that the surplus is gone will cause dismay in England. The Democratic party is as faithful to the English cause as ever, but it has concluded not to cut down the tariff this year because it can't afford it. What incentive to Democratic effort would there be in the campaign, without a fat surplus to steal from? No; there will be no reduction this year; wait till some other year.

Mr. Randall, if the American papers be correct, has left no stone unturned to defeat the free trade policy; but the Democratic conference has resulted in his utter defeat, and it is now seen that the party has resolved to support the reduction of the tariff. This is good news for England, for it means an increased wool, iron and steel trade.—London Echo.

The sinesis of war to be used by the Democrats during the campaign will come from the whisky ring, the most corrupt combination in the United States; the national bank clique, the most selfish aggregation of mortals in the country; and the Cobden club, the most intensely English organization in the world.

### Unclaimed Letters.

Remaining in the Greencastle post-office Sept. 13, 1888:

Blue, Peter Land, H.  
Boland, L. M. (2) McFadden, E.  
Getz, W. P. Morse, Robert.  
Hodge, J. N. Rite, Oils.  
Horne, Julia Reynolds, J. (2)  
Jones, Jesse Smith, Joseph.  
Lane, Higgins Wring, Ada.  
Long, Mrs. A. W. (2) Wells, Eliza.

In calling for these letters please say "advertised." W. G. NEFF, P. M.

### NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Circuit Court of Putnam County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of James V. Risk, late of Putnam County, Indiana, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Dated this 12th day of September, 1888.

MARY A. RISK, Administrators.  
JOHN H. RISK, Moore Bros. Attys.

### FOR SALE.

A desirable farm and home of 240 acres 4 miles north of Greencastle, and 1 from Brick Chapel on the Greencastle and Crawfordsville gravel road; good dwelling house of nine rooms and cellar, convenient outhouses, large barn, stock scales, fish pond, plenty of good useful timber, a good sugar orchard, abundance of fruit. And as good tillable land as can be found. Known as the Harvey Allison farm. For further information inquire of G. M. BLACK, Greencastle, Ind.

### Apple Vinegar.

One gallon, 25c. 5 gallons, \$1.  
Call on J. B. JOHNSON, 3-ly Greencastle, Ind.

### A RARE CHANCE TO GET A HOME.

A nice house with 34 acres of ground, cistern, cellar, garden, pasture and stable. A pleasant place to live, just at the edge of corporation, or free gravel road. For sale at a bargain. Call on W. S. Cox or John Merryweather.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Albert Allen.

### W. G. OVERSTREET, DENTIST,

Special attention given to preserving the natural teeth. Office—Williamson's block.

### DR. J. M. KNIGHT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office—Next to Star Press office.

### EVANS & DEVORE, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

Rooms 1, 2 and 3, Central Bank building, Greencastle, Ind.

### J. BIRCH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Albin's block, South Side Public Square. Will practice in courts of State and solicits business.

### W. S. COX, NOTARY PUBLIC

And Attorney at Law. Office over O'Connell's shoe shop, east side Indiana street.

### JOHN R. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Pension and Claim Agent. Office, East Washington street.

### Dr. A. C. FRY'S Dental Parlors,

Southwest Corner Public Square.  
Over Allen Bros. Store. 38ff.

### CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**PUBLIC SALE**—The undersigned will sell at his residence in Clinton township, Putnam county, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following property: One milk cow, two dry cows, one two-year old heifer, two two-year-old steers, two yearling steers, one one-year-old heifer calf, one sow with pigs, four stock hogs, a lot of sugar buckets and kettles, farm implements, house hold and kitchen furniture. **HIRAM SLAVENS, W. W. Allen, Auctioneer.**

**CHEAP ADVERTISING RATES**—Advertisements under the heads, "Lost," "Found," "Wanted," "For Sale," "For Rent," "Miscellaneous," etc., will be inserted at one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement taken for less than ten cents. Cash must accompany order. If you desire to buy or sell a house, lot, farm, stock—anything, it will pay you to use these columns. Someone has for sale or wants to buy, the very thing you want to buy or sell. Try it and be convinced.

**BANNER OFFICE**—For all kinds of Job Printing, Samples and estimates furnished on application. Mail orders solicited. **50 CENTS** for the BANNER till January 31, 1889. Now is the time to subscribe. **50 CENTS** for the BANNER till January 31, 1889. Now is the time to subscribe. **50 CENTS** for the BANNER till January 31, 1889. Now is the time to subscribe.

**OLD PAPERS**—5 cents a dozen, 30 cents a hundred at the BANNER OFFICE.

### ROBINSON PLUMS.

Robinson plums 25 cents per gallon, or 8 gallons for one \$1. Blue Damson, 25 cents per gallon, also cooking apples 15 cents per peck, or 50 cents per bushel delivered any where in the city. **J. B. JOHNSON, Greencastle, Ind.**

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

### CAUTION

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

### W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. GENTLEMEN.

The only calf \$3 SEAMLESS shoe smooth inside, NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet, easy as hand-sewed and WILL NOT RIP.

### W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOE.

The original and only hand-sewed welt \$4 shoe. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$6 to \$8.

### W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 POLICE SHOE.

Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. No Tacks or Wax Thread to hurt the feet.

### W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 SHOE.

Is unequalled for heavy wear. Best Calf shoe for the price.

### W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.25 WORKING-MAN'S SHOE.

Is the best in the world for rough wear. One pair ought to wear a man a year.

### W. L. DOUGLAS \$2 SHOE FOR BOYS.

Is the best School Shoe in the world.

Shoe gives the small Boys a chance to wear the best shoe in the world.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.

For sale by P. R. CHRISTIE & CO.

# \$1.18!

200 ALL-WOOL Blankets \$1.18  
5 cases Gents Heavy Kip Boots at - - - - - 1.90  
50 pairs Ladies Fine Kid Shoes at - - - - - 1.00

One-Hundred Gents Ties Fall and Winter Styles, a choice selection at

## 15 Cents.

At the Buckeye Store,  
W. N. WOOD, Proprietor.

## WE OFFER

you rare bargains in Spring and Summer styles of

## Boots and Shoes

Every pair in the house fresh and new. 14 different styles of Ladies' and Misses' Walking Shoes shoes and Oxford. Shippers in every variety. Men's fine shoes in every style.

Prices Lower Than Ever!  
Come and see for yourselves.

## New York Shoe Store.

West Side, Next to Allen Bros.

## Real Estate.

1—The E 1/2 of the N W 1/4 of section 4, township 13, range 4 W, containing 80 acres on a free pike to Greencastle, is in the immediate vicinity of Mt. Meridian. This is a splendid tract of land and will be sold at a bargain.

2—Ridpath farm of 89 acres, being part of the N W 1/4, section 11, in town 14 N in range 3 W. Nearly new frame house, young orchard land of good quality and all tillable everlasting water 1 1/2 miles E of Fillmore.

3—House of six rooms, cellar, cistern, lot with 34 acres of ground, barn and out houses, on a free pike 1/2 of a mile from the public square everything in good shape will be sold at a bargain, price \$1,500.

4—House with 4 rooms, lot 119 feet by 150 feet on east Seminary St., this property will be sold at a bargain.

5—Bottom farm of 110 acres, being S E 1/2 of N E 1/2 of section 2 and part of the N W 1/2 of section 1 all in town 12 N in range 3 west. This farm is all tillable and largely under cultivation, is all bottom has a comfortable house and barn, and is of the very best quality of land. Price \$3,200.

6—New house with 6 rooms, cellar and well, 4 acres of ground, beautiful situation 1/2 miles east of town on the east pike, in lot of small fruits, chicken ranch and barn, splendid garden. Price \$2,000.

7—Farm of 45 acres being off of N end of the E 1/2 of S W 1/2 of section 24, township 13 N in range 3 W. Land all tillable black walnut, burr oak and yellow poplar, well under drained comfortable house and barn, two miles south of Belle Union. If you want a small farm see this one.

8—Part of E 1/2 of N E 1/2 of section 4 and part of W 1/2 of N W 1/2 of section 3, township 13 N in range 4 W 1/2 miles south of Greencastle, well watered, very good building, good hay farm, farm contains 120 acres.

9—Nice two-story frame house situated on the south side of E. Seminary St. lot 125 feet front by 250 feet deep, nice fruit farm will be sold at a bargain.

10—Splendid vacant lots for sale in all desirable parts of the city, price from \$150 to \$1,000.

Persons having farms for sale will do well to consult me, I am doing everything possible to make the trade lively. Call at W. S. Cox, Real Estate Agency, Southard's Block, Greencastle, Ind.

## TIME CARD.

### MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

No. 4—12:47 night. No. 6—12:37 noon. Local Fr't No. 44—8:45 A. M.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

No. 3—2:08 A. M. No. 5—2:35 P. M. Local Fr't No. 43—1:45 P. M.

### VANDALIA.

EASTWARD.

No. 4—Indianapolis Accommodations: 3:4 a. m. "20—Atlantic Express..... 1:54 p. m. "8—Pennsylvania Special..... 3:28 " "12—Cincinnati Express..... 2:37 a. m. "6—New York Express..... 3:56 a. m.

WESTWARD

No. 5—St. Louis Mail & Accom..... 3:57 a. m. "1—Fast West Express..... 12:58 p. m. "3—T. Haute Mail and Express..... 5:24 " "7—Mail Express..... 9:33 " "9—Western Express..... 12:17

All trains except 3 and 4 run daily. No. 20 is the new vestibule train, making the run from Greencastle to New York in 25 hours. J. S. DOWLING, Agt.

### INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS TRAINS EASTWARD.

Indianapolis express..... 8:45 a. m. Local accommodation..... 10:40 " "N. Y. Louisville & Cin't Limited..... 2:34 p. m. New York and Cincinnati mail..... 5:01 " "N. Y. Boston, Cin't & Louisville Ex..... 2:00 a. m.

### TRAINS WESTWARD.

St. Louis & Kansas City mail..... 8:45 a. m. Local accommodation..... 10:40 " St. Louis & Kansas City United..... 12:58 p. m. Mattoon Express..... 7:00 " St. Louis & Western Express..... 12:00 night

F. P. HUSTES, AGENT.

## IF YOU WANT

Carriage, Sulkey, Jump Seat, Phaeton, Side Bar, Buck Wagon, Cart, Second-hand Buggy,

Or anything in the Carriage Line from a belt to a fine job of painting call on

## Renick & Curtis

Old work made to look as well as new. All kinds of Carriage repairing done promptly. Putnam county agent for Haydock & Bros. St. Louis Buggies

**RENICK & CURTIS,**  
11-m Greencastle, Ind.

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SEWING MACHINE  
BECAUSE IT WAS THE BEST.

Harvest Excursions to the West Via the Bee Line.

The Bee Line will inaugurate, during the months of August, September and October, a series of cheap Harvest Excursions to principal points in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, Nebraska, Colorado, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico and Indian Territory, at one lowest limited rate for the round trip. Tickets good returning 30 days.

As the Bee Line is the direct route to all points in the West and South-west, your best interest will be served by calling upon agents of the I. & St. L. Ry., for tickets and full information regarding these excursions.

F. P. HUSTES Agent.